PRICE 10 CENTS

SATURDAY NIGHT

JULY 31, 1943

VOL. 58, NO. 47 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

The Front Page

THE idea—rather widely prevalent on this continent prior to the present war—that a repressive regime is effective in bringing about a spirit of unity in a country received a violent setback last Sunday when the Italian people hailed with what seems to have been unmitigated general rejoicing the "resignation" of their blood-stained, traitorous and contemptible "Duce." Mussolini may have made the Italian trains run on time, but he certainly did not make the pulse of Italy beat in unison.

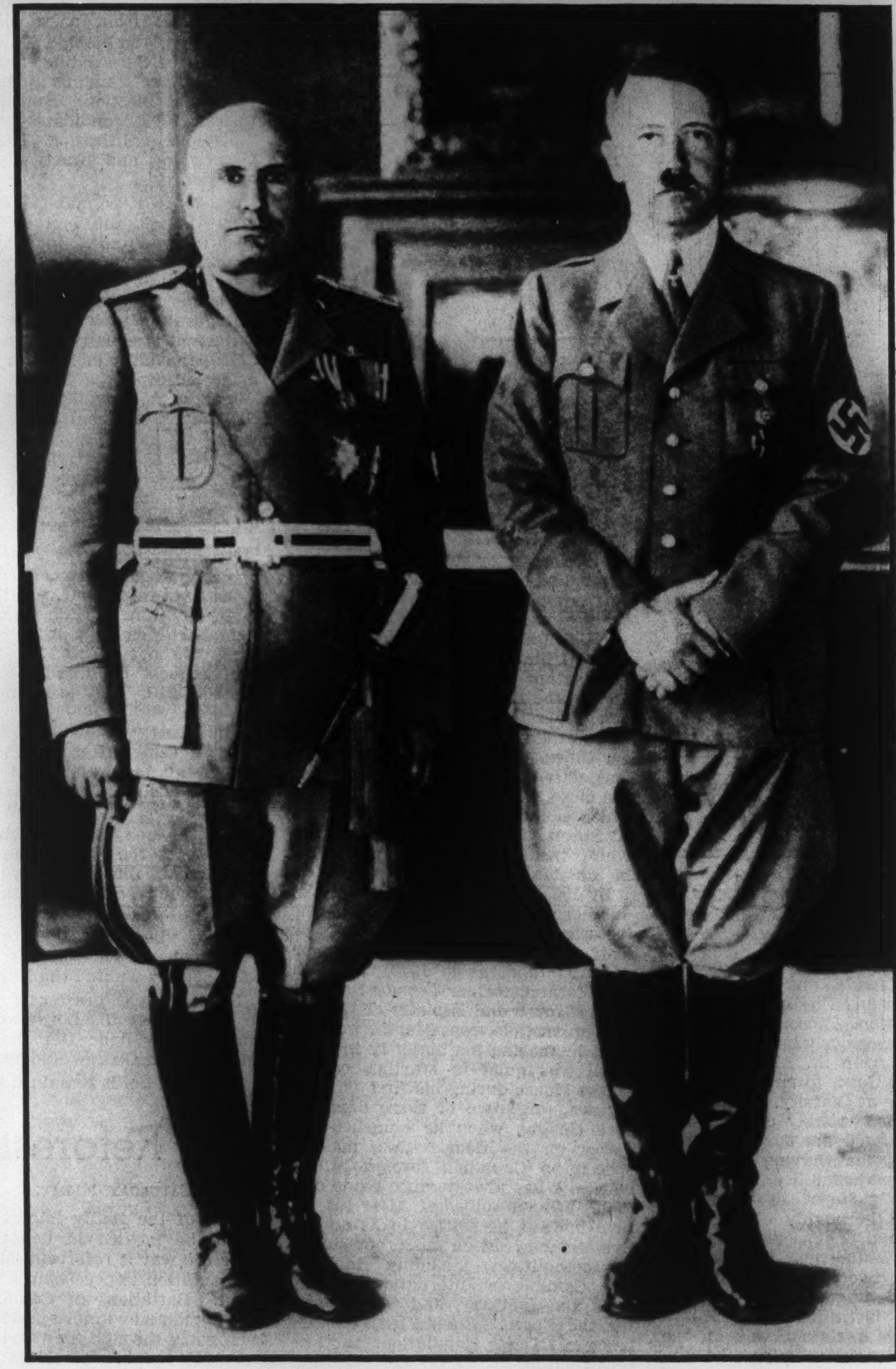
The repressive regime is necessarily militarist and adventurous, and so long as the adventures are uniformly successful there may be an appearance of solidarity among the repressed people; but as soon as the stresses of disaster make themselves felt the nation disintegrates. The depth of disintegration depends largely on the extent to which the repressive regime has removed all possibility of alternative leadership, by killing off individuals of political ability who will not associate themselves with the regime; in Italy it may be possible, as Mr. Churchill evidently hopes, to put power in the hands of an efficient Italian authority whose members are wholly without responsibility for the Fascist regime, though the usefulness of the Royal family for this purpose is open to question. In Germany the destruction of all non-Nazi political talent has been so complete that the iron hand of an occupying army will for a long time be the only possible means of government.

The bombing of Rome was obviously timed with the most perfect judgment. But the Italians have not yet felt, and the Germans as a whole have not even begun to feel, the full pressure of disaster which is necessary to bring them to a complete acceptance of defeat. The German government has certainly not given up, and at the moment of writing the Italian government has not given up—though it may before the end of the week,—the idea that a moderate peace can be obtained which will permit a later renewal of hostilities, after an interval devoted to the sowing of distrust between the now co-operating United Nations. It is not yet time to begin feeling sorry for the Italian people, and the Canadian government film for that purpose which was released this week is a little ahead of its schedule.

Youth and the C.C.F.

MR. L. R. SHAW, research director of the CCF, takes exception, in a letter on page 2, to our characterization of the CCF candidates as young and practically without experience. On the subject of youth he has statistical backing; it is not so much the candidates in general as the influential leaders of the party who are below the age average of other parties—a condition which time and the mortality tables will duly correct. On the subject of experience Mr. Shaw makes great play with the municipal records of many of his candidates; but we still cling to the idea that there is something about the conduct of the affairs of a sovereign state—and the province of Ontario enjoys a large measure of sovereignty even during the war, and will enjoy a great deal more within the life of the Legislature now about to be elected—which is fundamentally different from the conduct of the affairs of even a good-sized city, and for which a few years as reeve or as alderman and member of the parks and waterworks committees are not a wholly adequate preparation.

The CCF cannot very well help this condition, since it has only in the last few years been functioning as a party. It is not its fault that in Canada politicians once launched into their calling seldom switch from one party to another, and are viewed with suspicion when they do so, otherwise we might have seen a good number of politically experienced Liberals and Conservatives, dissatisfied with the economic views of the old parties, lining up with the Socialists.



ONE DOWN AND ONE TO GO

Post-War Works

See article by Janet R. Keith on page 6

External Affairs

WE HAVE read some nine times in the last few weeks the Hansard report of the debate in the Canadian House of Commons on external affairs on July 9, and every successive reading has intensified our conclusion that practically nothing uttered in it had any significance or was intended to have any significance. The chief objective of political parties in Canada is, and will continue to be, in the realm of external affairs, to avow no policy which can incur criticism from any quarter, which means of course that they will each and all of them avow no policy at all.

Canada is a member of a Commonwealth of Nations which includes Eire, and which therefore is not held together by any obligation to join in a common war. The lack of that obligation is held up by most of us as a meritorious element of our association; we each separately and severally decide on our own wars. Not only that, but we reserve the right to postpone decision until the last possible minute; we will not even formulate an agreement as to the conditions upon which we will bind ourselves to go to war. And the most careful scrutiny of all the speeches of all the party leaders in the July 9 debate fails to elicit the smallest hint that any one of them is willing to change that condition by one iota.

Mr. Diefenbaker made what he called "a plea for greater collaboration with the other nations of the Empire through the formation of an imperial war cabinet." That is, of course, a technique for the conduct of a war in which we are already engaged, and even Mr. Diefenbaker would not be likely to be found arguing for an "imperial cabinet" in time of peace to decide whether or not the constituent nations would go into war. Nor does Mr. Diefenbaker really mean a "cabinet" even for war purposes, for a cabinet in the British parliamentary system is a government, not a group of representatives of different governments, each responsible to a different parliament. Indeed at times Mr. Diefenbaker himself called it a council, which is a much more appropriate term. He wanted Mr. King to become "a member of this war cabinet in London, in order to participate in directing and controlling the war effort of the Empire;" but he carefully abstained from discussing how the people of his constituency, and of many other constituencies, would feel about having the war effort of Canada (which is certainly part of the war effort of the Empire) "directed and controlled' by a body containing one Canadian and possibly eight or a dozen other United Kingdom and Commonwealth ministers. There is, of course, nothing about all this in the Progressive Conservative platform, nor in the utterances of the absentee leader.

Mr. Pouliot devoted his energy and ingenuity to proving, for the benefit of French Canada, that Canada is still run by the British Parliament. This is not difficult if one attends solely to the antiquated language of the constitutional statutes, and it allows it to be inferred that it is the Westminster rulers who are preventing Canada from having her own flag, her own citizenship, her own power to amend our constitution, and her own final court to interpret it. We have none of these things, because we have always been afraid to have them on account of the differences of opinion which they would evoke; but to blame the structure of the Commonwealth of Nations for them is absurd.

Mr. Claxton even went so far as to rule us out of the Empire on a technicality. The Empire, according to him, consists of a nation which rules and other nations (or bodies of population) which are ruled—the United Kingdom and the dependencies. Canada is certainly in neither of these categories, but we still fancy that Canada is in the Empire, which we suggest consists of the United Kingdom plus the other Commonwealth nations plus the dependencies. But the whole debate is simply a matter of words and definitions. Canada does not help govern India because she does not want to. Canada does not help govern the West Indies because she does not want to. The United Kingdom would be only too glad if she did want to do at least a part of this complicated and unrewarding job.

Not a soul in the whole course of this debate advanced the proposition that Canada ought, in order to help towards that "strengthening of the British Commonwealth" which the Pro-

(Continued on Page Three)

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

		Page
CCF Woos Voters with Whimsy	D. P. O'Hearn	13
She Walks the Quarterdeck	Jacqueline Phillips	18
"Who Called Who a Liar?"	Mary Lowrey Ross	25
Should Officer Class Be Discarded in RCAF?	Francis Flaherty	10
Fall of Mussolini Cracks the Axis	Willson Woodside	12

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Canada Presents Her Own Clearinghouse Plan	B. K. Sandwell	26
Controls in the Postwar	P. M. Richards	26
Institutional Advertising Makes Good	George Gilbert	30

OTTAWA LETTER	8	THE BOOKSHELF	16	THE FILM PARADE	21
THE SCIENCE FRONT	14	THE WEEK IN RADIO	17	CONCERNING FOOD	23
LONDON LETTER	15	MUSICAL EVENTS	20	THE DRESSING TABLE	24

PAUL MARTIN, M.P. —Photo by Karsh.

NAME IN THE NEWS

Well Up the Political Ladder

BY COROLYN COX

PAUL MARTIN is another of the small band of Parliamentary Assistants recently appointed to ease the burdens of Cabinet Ministers in Ottawa. He is, however, rather more mature politically than the other young men who are being warmed up to House of Commons activity. He has also been given responsibility not yet entrusted to the others, as when he recently piloted a bill through the House, the first "assistant" to do this. He is, indeed, not so much an assistant to his Minster, the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labor, as an "alter ego".

Paul Martin is going to be a very interesting figure to watch in Canadian public life, now that he has his foot well up on the ladder. He is a French-Canadian—whose name is, however, Irish, "Martin" from his grandfather—who believes that every M.P., if he is any good, would like to hold high office and should properly set about making himself worthy of that ambition.

Martin was born in Ottawa forty years ago, moved early to Pembroke where his father was and is a day laborer in the Steel Equipment Company. Paul was the eldest of nine children, who included two sets of twins, and he had spinal meningitis at the age of four. He went to Pembroke Separate School, then came back to Ottawa district to attend St. Alexander's College at Ironside, in Quebec, popularly referred to round Ottawa as "The Holy Ghost up the Gatineau". It is there that the Holy Ghost Fathers supervise the famous "sugar bush" to which everybody in the Capital, from the Governor General and his Aides and all the diplomats down to the small boys on skis, repairs to sample the sap in tins hanging on the trees and dig *tirée* off mounds of snow on the first warm Sunday afternoon in the spring. Paul crystallized his political ambition the day he defied the authority of his priest-instructors and ran away to foot it into Ottawa to watch the funeral procession of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

His mother wanted him to go into politics, too, and gave him the solemn advice, dear to Laurier's heart, that any politician who wished to serve Canada must understand both French and English sections of the population. Accordingly, Paul plunged courageously into the stream, went fresh from St. Alexander's to Toronto the Good, to enter St. Michael's College at 'Varsity. He felt out of it, gauche, wrongly dressed, and in general hated life for about two years. After that, having discovered the art of adjustability, he soared, made himself "tops" in everything he tackled, thoroughly enjoyed the friendship and unexpected humanity of his fellow-students. He was one of the first two students chosen to team with distinguished speakers in the newly instituted Hart House debates, now a classic, was on the Students' Council, went into the Students' Parliament—and became "leader" of its Liberal party and "Prime Minister."

After securing an M.A. in 1926, he had to make his choice about his law course, plumped for practice in Ontario instead of Quebec, returned to Toronto to Osgoode Hall.

On the Ford Line

Book learning wasn't all Paul Martin picked up as he progressed through university. He had to work his own way, took various summer jobs, on the Ford line in Windsor, piling 3-inch deal ten hours a day in Pembroke Lumber Co. for $1.50 a day. After he made friends with Abe Orpen, race track operator, and W. H. Moore, M.P., it was easier. Abe got him on the tracks, at the ticket windows, and the like, for $12 a day, which allowed him to earn all he needed for education and help at home as well.

His first run in politics came during his law school years, when he was nominated *in absentia* in the Pembroke district, ran against the Provincial Treasurer, E. A. Dunlop, was thoroughly trounced.

After Osgoode Hall, he went on to Harvard University for a year of post-graduate law under Roscoe Pound, wrote his thesis for Felix Frankfurter, now Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Frankfurter and Burgon Bickersteth, Warden of Hart House, took an interest in Martin, influenced him to spend another year on his education. He was given the first Wilder Fellowship from Toronto University, an award designed to assist qualified graduate students who showed aptitude for public life. Martin went over to Trinity College, Cambridge, to study International Law under Dr. Arnold McNair, now Vice-Chancellor of Manchester University. There he picked up not only a thorough appreciation and understanding of what English scholars give to the world, but another scholarship to lead him further afield. He was sent on to a four months' course at Geneva School of International Studies, made his first contact with the League of Nations. He subsequently attended five League Assemblies, four on his own, the fifth as a delegate for Canada, with Ernest Lapointe in 1939.

Martin returned to start his law practice in Canada in 1930, went down to Windsor, joined the firm of (now Justice) C. P. McTague, currently in Ottawa as Chairman of National War Labor Board. McTague and he, says Martin, argue fiercely, agree about much, are firm friends through it all. After a year and a half Martin started his own firm, with Keith Laird as partner.

In Foreign Affairs

Martin has for years been an active and valuable member of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, and with Senator Homer Ferguson of the U.S. founded the Canadian-American Affiliate of the Foreign Policy Association, a group of men and women in the Detroit-Windsor area who foregather to lunch and discuss first in one then in the other of the Border Cities. It was through these various activities that he met and made the close friendship of Dr. Hu Shih, Ambassador from China to the United States, a scholar and philosopher whose influence meant a great deal in the Canadian politician's life.

By 1935, Martin was ready to take another flier in politics, ran in the historic old French riding of Essex East in Windsor district. His opponent was then, as in 1940, the Hon. Dr. Morand, former Deputy Speaker of the House and Minister of Health, and in both elections Martin won his seat, increasing his majority in 1940.

All was quiet in Martin's corner of the House during his first term in Ottawa, until two or three days before closing, when he launched his career on the floor with a maiden speech on Canadian foreign policy, which he has always since made one of his special subjects. After his return in 1940, he settled in as an active Member, sat on numerous standing committees, including Banking and Commerce, International Relations and Industry, and was chosen for the Special Committees on Defence of Canada Regulations and Reconstruction.

Martin has three preoccupations in politics, Corn, Labor, and International Relations. Corn is his parochial duty, since 85% of all the corn in Canada is grown in Western Ontario, 65% in his county. His objective has been to improve the marketing of corn, bring about grading and "prestige" of Canadian corn to put it on a level with Canadian wheat in the world's esteem.

About labor Martin has a forthright and practical outlook, broadened by study and observation in other parts of the world beside his own personal experience as son of a laboring man. Partner with management in industry, not its "commodity", is what labor must be, he feels, and the right to "collective bargaining", according to the historical definition of that term, should be recognized by law. He is not afraid of the results. Certain conservative-minded people in Canada still shun the idea, he points out, but he will keep plugging at it. These and other labor views of his are not new, but have developed beginning with his own childhood, crystallized through the experience of this war.

Special personal and political drive has been made by Martin for years toward the achievement of National Scholarships. Millions we spend on our national resources. We should, he thinks, emulate this example in developing our human resources. Universities are half filled with young people who shouldn't be there, while much of our best material is wasted, drifts to non-productive jobs for want of education and higher training. Grants in aid from the Dominion Government to provinces for technical training are accepted. The same for education should not be reckoned unconstitutional. Martin has fought a few good battles on the subject, seen a beginning, with dollar-for-dollar student assistance grants adopted, and five provinces availing themselves of the arrangement. Some day a full National Scholarship scheme will come, he is sure, achieving something suitable to Canadian conditions on a par with what England long ago worked out.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Age of CCF Candidates

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR front page editorial of July 24, you commend the quality of most of the candidates of all parties who are standing in the Ontario provincial election. But, in regard to the CCF candidates you make "this sole qualification. They are all very young and practically without experience."

As to CCF candidates being "all very young", the fact is that they vary in age from 22 to 71 years. The overwhelming majority are between the ages of 35 and 55 years. Very few are under 35 years.

Regarding their experience, your statement is equally misleading. The CCF candidates include, to cite only a few examples: a former mayor of Windsor; the mayor of Fort William; the mayor of Cobalt; the mayor of Gananoque; the warden of Frontenac County; an ex-warden of Bruce County; the reeve of North York Township; an alderman of Toronto; and at least twenty other candidates who hold, or have held, municipal office.

CCF candidates also include such men and women as the founder and president of the largest farmers' co-operative in northwest Ontario, other leaders in farmer organizations, and leaders of some of the largest and most successful trade unions in Ontario. You may be surprised to learn that among the CCF candidates are also some successful businessmen and lawyers, as well as outstanding members of the teaching profession in several centres.

L. R. SHAW.
CCF Research Director.
Toronto, Ont.

The 1910 Dissolution

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE Winnipeg *Free Press* (whose columns are now closed to me) appears to think that certain passages in Mr. Gore's "King George V: A Personal Memoir" prove that the King did not refuse Mr. Asquith's first request for dissolution in November 1910. They prove nothing of the sort.

The King was willing to create peers, but only after all other means of passing the Parliament Bill had been exhausted. The necessary steps were:

(a) To see whether the Lords would pass the Bill in the existing Parliament, thus settling the question without recourse to either a general election or a creation of peers;

(b) If this failed, then to dissolve Parliament to see whether the electorate really wanted the Bill;

(c) If the electorate said yes, then to see whether the Lords would give way as they had after the election on the Lloyd George Budget;

(d) If the Lords remained adamant, then to create enough peers to swamp the opposition.

What Asquith attempted was to leave out step (a), and proceed at once to a dissolution. This the King refused, though when step (a) had been taken and failed, he certainly was prepared to insist that there must be a dissolution before he could proceed to step (d).

Mr. Gore's words, quoted by the *Free Press*, so far from disproving the accounts of the crisis given in my book, really confirm them; for he says distinctly: "The dissolution arose from the rejection on the 23rd November (1910) by the Lords of Mr. Asquith's Parliament Bill." In other words, dissolution took place only after step (a) had been taken and failed; and we know, from the King's own words to Lord Lansdowne, as well as from Sir Almeric Fitzroy, that step (a) was taken on the King's insistence.

The Winnipeg *Free Press* account is simply another attempt to confuse the issue.

Ottawa, Ont. EUGENE FORSEY.

Reforestation in England

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ONE of the really important jobs to be tackled in Great Britain after the war is reforestation—or re-afforestation, as precisians sometimes insist. Battalions of Canadian and Newfoundland lumberjacks have been going through the wood-lots like so many reaping machines through standing wheat, leaving behind them a desolation of stumps. This is one of the inevitable forms of war destruction, but the authorities have no intention of trusting to Nature to repair the damage. Nature takes a very long time over such tasks, and quite often doesn't perform them at all.

The Forestry Commission recently presented Parliament with a post-war program calling for a forest of 5,000,000 acres, much of which will have to be replanted. The program has aroused considerable criticism — not all of it favorable. No one suggests that 5,000,000 acres is too much, but there is a good deal of doubt as to whether the Forestry Commission is carrying out the work in the best manner. It is a question of what trees are planted and how.

Only a few days ago I had occasion to travel across a lovely area of East Sussex. In the course of it I came on several plantations of trees — all firs, and all planted close together in mathematically exact rows. The effect was certainly not beautiful. In contrast with the unstudied beauty of the surrounding scenery, it was even an eyesore.

J. C. MACLEAR.
London, England.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established A.D. 1887

BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor
P. M. RICHARDS, Assistant and Financial Editor
WILLSON WOODSIDE, Foreign Editor
N. McHARDY, Advertising Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES — Canada and Newfoundland $3.00 per year, $5.00 for two years, $7.00 for three years; all other parts of the British Empire, $3.00 per year; all other countries $4.00 per year.
Single copies 10c.

Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in our contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices or its advertising staff — to cancel same at any time after acceptance—and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them as unreliable and undesirable.

No contribution will be returned unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope. SATURDAY NIGHT does not hold itself responsible for the loss or non-return of unsolicited contributions.

Printed and Published in Canada
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD STREETS, TORONTO 2, CANADA

MONTREAL................New Birks Bldg.
NEW YORK.......Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
E. R. Milling - - - Business Manager
C. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
J. F. Foy - - - Circulation Manager

Vol. 58, No. 47 Whole No. 2629

THE FRONT PAGE

(*Continued from Page One*)

gressive Conservative platform describes as one (only one, mind you) of the guarantees for "freedom, security and opportunity for Canadians," to declare herself willing to accept certain commitments in common with her fellow-members of the Commonwealth,—to bind herself to certain courses of action in certain contingencies, to make possible a measure of planned and co-ordinated defence arrangements for the Empire as a whole, and thus to admit at long last that the continuance of British power in India, at Gibraltar, in the Mediterranean and in the great oceans of the world is essential to Canada's safety and progress. That is the way to strengthen the British Commonwealth. We know of no other.

The New Problems

PRIOR to the last war, during the period when it was universally held that the less the state had to do with the economic affairs of the nation beyond "holding the ring" for the competitors (except of course for the protective tariff, and in Great Britain not even excepting that), it did not greatly matter what kind of concept of the ideal society was entertained by the people of a given nation; the state could not do much for or against its realization anyhow. The state had long given up saying how its people should conduct their religion; it had during the nineteenth century given up saying how they should conduct their economic life; there was little left for it to bother with except how they should conduct their political life—choose their rulers, make terms with their neighbor states, and so on. Economic life turned out to be much the same in Protestant Britain, freethinking France, Lutheran Germany and Catholic Italy.

Today, with the state by general demand intervening at every point to direct the economic life of the nation and determine its character and trend, things are totally different, and this is the reason for most of the violent animosities that are developing between people with different concepts of the ideal society, not only in different nations, but often in the same nation. In Canada, for example, there is a radical difference between the concept of the ideal society entertained by the English-speaking provinces as a whole and that entertained by Quebec; and now that the state is expected to do something towards realizing that ideal society the difference becomes serious.

It is now evident, for example, that the state must recognize, and confer certain important powers on, organizations of employees. In Quebec there is a strong and widespread feeling that these organizations should have a religious basis, in spite of the fact that the whole body of employees in any industrial establishment is seldom of one religious faith. Is the state, in Quebec, to compel Protestant workers to join, or at least to support, what is fundamentally a Catholic workers' organization? In view of the steady increase in the powers exercised by unions in the operation of business, and the rapid disappearance of the old theory that they are purely a private matter concerning only their members (and their employer if the union becomes strong enough to compel him to pay it some attention), these questions, which formerly caused no trouble whatever, may become highly embarrassing. The power of unions to exclude from employment is already exercised in some cases on the ground of color; it might come to be exercised on the ground of religion. And in both forms it is full of dangers.

RESURRECTION

Full Employment

THE chief question in economic debate at the moment seems to be whether private enterprise can provide full employment. Full employment is not a very exact term, since everybody admits that what we have today is a trifle more than full employment. But unless private enterprise can provide sufficiently full employment to keep the people of Canada reasonably well satisfied after the war there is a poor outlook for the continuance of private enterprise, because the people of Canada are determined that they are going to have reasonably full employment, even if they have to have socialism in order to get it. So our advice to private enterprise is to get busy and see how much full employment it can provide.

When we say that private enterprise has got to provide reasonably full employment, we are not forgetting, and we are most anxious that our readers should not forget, that private enterprise is not a single authority with autocratic powers, but a system consisting of a vast number of competing and correlated agencies of production all trying to get the most they can for themselves. These agencies of production are not by any means all of them capitalistic bodies; they include the trade unions, which set the price for a great deal of the labor which is among the most important elements of cost. The theory that each individual trade union is working in the general interests of the wage-earning class as a whole is just as wrong as the theory that each individual corporation is working in the general interests of the capitalist class. Each of these two types of organization is out to make the most it can for its members or its officers or both, and neither of them can afford to design its policies solely or even largely in the general public interest.

It follows that there is a danger that proper adjustment of wages, prices and profits—an adjustment which is necessary if the flow of business is to be maintained at full volume—may be gravely interfered with by the exercise, by a union or group of unions, or by a corporation or group of corporations, of power resulting from a strategic or monopolistic position, to exact a higher price for its contribution than the market warrants. That produces rigidities, and rigidities obstruct the flow of business, and when the flow of business is obstructed you get lessened employment. We have to record our belief that trade unions are today just as likely as corporations to cause these rigidities, and rather less likely to realize that they are doing it. We believe that private enterprise can be kept going, and can provide reasonably full employment, but in order to do so it must have the co-operation of labor as well as capital.

Concerning Titles

VISCOUNT BENNETT will, we think, be grieved to hear of the latest change of policy on the part of what is now the Progressive Conservative party. It has turned against titles. Not only has Colonel Drew suddenly and very completely become "Mr." George Drew in all the party literature, but the Toronto *Telegram* has taken to calling the Prime Minister of Canada "Dr. W. L. M. King," obviously as a title of contempt or derision.

The Drew conversion we strongly approve of. The use of military titles by persons who are neither in active military occupations nor retired on half-pay has always seemed a trifle inappropriate, and we prefer "Mr. Ralston" and "Mr. Power" to designate the gentlemen who are in charge of our fighting establishments but are vested with a strictly civilian authority over them. Nor, we suppose, would any disapproval of this change come from Viscount Bennett, who was entitled to call himself Col. Bennett in virtue of his honorary colonelcy in the Tenth Battalion Calgary Highlanders, but never so far as we are aware availed himself of the privilege.

The ironical use of the title "Dr." is more open to criticism. That it tends to discredit an ancient academic institution, that of the honorary degree, is not a consideration that would appeal much to the *Telegram*. But if it is going to be suggested that some kind of disgrace attaches to the possession of an honorary doctorate a great many eminent people, including many leading Progressive Conservatives, are going to get hit in the process. Mr. Bracken, for example, can with equal propriety be called "Dr. Bracken" and even "Professor Bracken," which would obviously be much more degrading. The Hon. George Howard Ferguson was most properly provided with both the LL.D. and the D.C.L. by various grateful universities, but his political opponents have never thought of calling him "Dr. Ferguson." His successor George Henry, whose retirement will leave the Legislature lacking one of its most pleasant figures, was a Doctor of Laws, but we do not recall that Mr. Hepburn (who was not) ever made that a charge against him.

However we are unquestionably moving into a new age with new manners, and it may well be that it will eventually become as disgraceful, among the *Telegram's* readers, to have accepted an honor at the hands of a learned society as to have accepted it at the hands of His Majesty, a social error from which Canadian civilians are now preserved by a resolution of the House of Commons moved by a former Conservative member who afterwards became a Conservative Attorney General of Ontario.

INTRUDER

THIS morning, for only a little while,
I shall set you aside
in a warm corner of my mind,
turning my thoughts to other things.

Curious how the wonders that were here before
you came
have lost their lustre.
(I consider them quietly,
away from your disturbing nearness,
but surely they have changed).
If I did not compare the poverty of the world
with the riches of your spirit
then the world were not so poor.
If I could listen to the music of enchanted
strings
without this deep nostalgia
for the rush of mysterious rhythm
that shakes a room when you enter,
then the violins were golden.

It is unfair to the constant earth
to set your brief light against its darkness,
your song against its comparative silence. . .
But the earth is tolerant of such things,
having seen the folly of many lovers.

VERNA LOVEDAY HARDEN.

THE PASSING SHOW

WE HAVE been warned often enough that there would be more bad news before the war was over, and here is the Toronto Transportation Commission announcing that it is training women to drive buses.

•

Montreal's new C.N.R. terminal was opened for service just fifteen years after ground was broken for the project. We hasten to add that the trains run much nearer to schedule.

•

Scientific Note

As soon as the lawn-mower eases its clack
The grass starts a-growing.
As soon as the barber has finished his whack
Blue beard is a-showing.
And yet the mad scientists favor the notion
That there is no such thing as perpetual
motion.

J. E. M.

•

There are times when it is not wise to "keep your shirt on"—if it is a colored or a black one.

•

"Johnny Gee, the altitudinous southpaw, ended the holocaust by retiring Dolph Camilli on a grounder to Elby Fletcher."—*New York Times.*

Prize of one dollar for the best translation into Cricket.

•

Ben Jonson Up-To-Date

Drink to me only with thine eyes.
Wine of your lips shall provide my benders.
It's simpler to bear your loving sighs
Than to stand in line for hours at the vendor's.

H. P.-J.

•

"Rubber heels are out," said the shoe-dealer; "I haven't seen one for more than six months." So we bought the shoes, and stepped into a repair shop two doors away and had a pair of rubber heels put on.

•

Wonder why George Drew left off Plank 23: "Free Wallets for Ration Books"?

•

Country Life

New mown hay and pretty flowers,
Restful peace, idle hours,
Daily dips in sparkling brooks,
Long cold drinks in shady nooks.

Cleaning drains, catching trains,
Beating rugs, swatting bugs,
Heating water ere the dawn. . .
Between times always cutting lawn.

D. P. O'H.

•

Mr. Church says that we have never had a foreign policy in Canada, and he has disagreed with every one we ever had.

•

When a violent electrical storm cut off the power supply recently, the House of Commons carried on without interruption for twenty minutes. The thought that our parliamentarians were operating completely in the dark did not seem unusual to some observers.

•

Interview With a Film Celebrity

I like to be liked and to like.
I hate to be hated and hate.
I love to be loved and to love.
It's great to be great and be great.

FREDERICK VAN BEEMER.

•

Fifteen years ago a Toronto man lost a gold locket which his wife had given him on their wedding day. He turned his office upside-down, but in vain. Last week while digging in his victory garden the locket came up in a spadeful of earth, as good as ever. Patriotism pays.

•

"Accordion houses," collapsible and easily moved about, are the latest thing designed for postwar construction. Some models might be fitted with double extension bellows for unexpected week-end guests.

•

Short Poem on the Fall of Mussolini

Shirts?
Nerts!

•

Remember when Fascism was "the wave of the future"?

•

An expert on physical culture says that a good straightening exercise is "to try touching the sky with the top of your head." Sitting on a charge of TNT would seem to be a practical method.

Danger and Responsibility are Daily Lot . . .

Without the continual operation of field telephones the guns would be blind. "Sigs" takes orders from the Observation Post and relays them by telephone to the battery.

Equipped with desks, maps and wireless sets, the Command Post of an artillery battery is in constant touch with H.Q. so that artillery fire can be concentrated where needed.

Mechanical cable layers work faster, but there are occasions when wire must be laid by hand. In North Africa wires quite often were laid in full view of the enemy and maintained and repaired under fire.

MODERNITY, so used to scientific miracles, is wont to accept most things without that wide-eyed astonishment with which our Victorian ancestors are reputed to have received the innovations of their days. Yet it is difficult at least for members of the older generation, to refrain from astonishment at the wonder achievements which have been demanded of the peoples who would successfully fit into the tempo of these hectic times. When all the scientific secrets of this war are told there should be such a mass of interesting reading that even the products of the imaginative author will be overshadowed.

It is difficult to go to any of the Service branches without finding reason for wonder. Not everyone, for instance, knows what a laryngophone is. It is just one of the small things found necessary for the better conduct of hostilities. Certain troops have to be provided with radio sets for the reception and transmission of radio telephone messages. The din of battle is not conducive to clarity of reception, so the laryngophone was invented. It consists of two soft pads which press against the throat and transform the movements of the vocal cords to recognisable sound which may be heard miles away.

Radio, of course, has become one of the vital nerves of all war activities. The number of wireless sets in one division alone runs into four figures. Every tank and every armoured car and scout car has, at least, one wireless set, and the headquarters vehicles have at least two each. It is not easy to imagine what this means in the conduct of such a campaign as that in Tunisia. The maintenance of many thousands of sets during a fifteen hundred mile advance is not a supply problem of simple solution. Every mobile set is dependent upon batteries to work it, and most of them work a pair of batteries equivalent in weight and size to that of a large car battery. Royal Signals were charging twelve thousand batteries every day during the Alamein-Tripoli advance.

Royal Signals, by the way, is the Corps of Signals formed in 1920 from the experience of the last war. Its title is the Royal Corps of Signals, and it has to do solely with the study and practise of communication. To-day that represents a task of some magnitude, for it is responsible for all the systems which operate the

Where cable can be laid underground, use is made of a mechanical excavator which digs at great speed. Signalmen are seen laying telephone wires in such a newly-ploughed trench.

A mechanical cable layer "spews" out cable at a speed of about 20 miles per hour. Fed from a drum on the advance truck, it is laid in place by the rear one.

... of Troops Who Lay Lines of Communication

"Trouble-shooters" these, for they face different problems in every theatre of war. In the desert they placed tin cans on poles to stop vehicles hitting them in dust storms or at night.

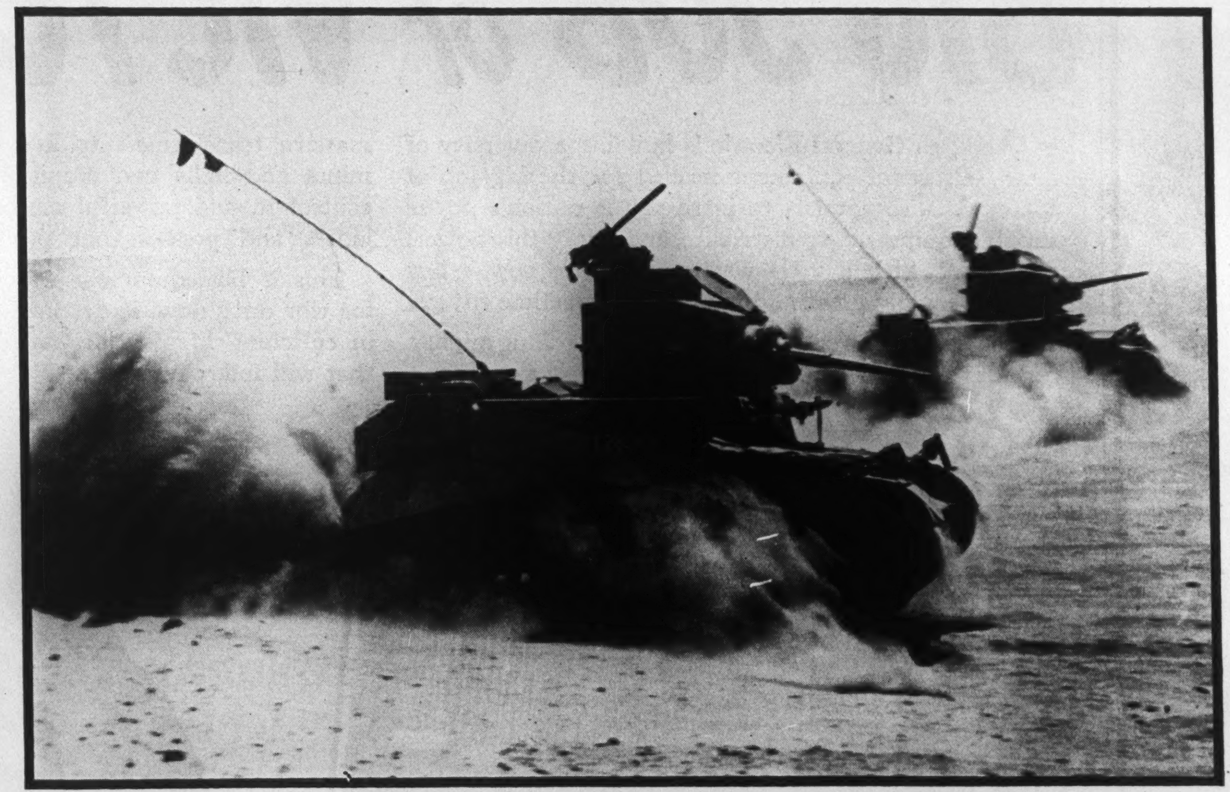
Portable wireless telephone sets known as "walkie-talkies" are one-man affairs. Range is limited but wearer can walk about and still maintain communication.

Forces. It has at its disposal every modern mechanical and scientific development, together with the latest devices of radio engineering. A hundred per cent efficiency is essential, for, although the modern war instrument provided for a commander is one of unprecedented striking power, it could not function without efficient communications. Speed, distance, and every physical disability have to be accepted as part of the task. No matter how fast moving the battle, the Signal Corps has to be up with it. Staffs of Corps and Divisions, and sometimes armies, have to fight their battles from Armoured Command Vehicles which are really wireless operating rooms equipped with desks, maps, and wireless sets for contact with all units, including the R.A.F. Behind the battle area is the headquarters of the "Q" staff. Here the movements of the R.E., R.A.O.C., R.A.S.C., R.E.M.E., and other specialized units are controlled. Medical services rely on wireless to contact Field Ambulances and rush supplies to dressing stations in the forward areas. All these vehicles are linked to each other on another wireless group.

Radio has, however, not yet quite abolished the need for line telephony; nor even visual signalling, for that matter. But the old order has had to bring itself up to date. Mechanical marvels are now everyday parts of the outfit. Cable laying was usually an exciting business, and the necessity for speed was often imposed by the opposition. Today that urgency is heightened by the speed of the fight, and linesmen are equipped with a machine which flings out continuous lengths of metal while travelling from ten to twenty miles an hour. The linesmen follow up and pole or bury as required. Use is made also of a mechanical excavator which digs at speed. The Royal Corps of Signals is not one of the Service branches which works in the limelight, but its accomplishments have been as amazing as some of its equipment.

The terrific concentration of artillery fire at El Alamein, for instance, the advance of the infantry, and the penetration of the tanks in enemy defences were all co-ordinated and controlled through the agency of Royal Signals.

The story of the Royal Corps of Signals is indeed a wonder story of the application of mechanical science and the use of electricity.



Battles today are often fought from Armoured Command vehicles. Every tank is equipped with at least one wireless set, and tank commanders constantly direct movement of tank forces by "mike".

Heliographs which signal by reflecting back the sun's rays are a means of visual communication, but signalling lamps are employed at night or when the sun doesn't shine.

Close cooperation between all units is a "must" in a war of lightning movement. Nerve centre of communications is this complete telephone exchange behind the battle area.

A Public Works Program for Post-War Canada

BY JANET R. KEITH

If we are to provide employment in the period immediately after the war for our soldiers and war workers, we must begin now to work out the details of a vast public works program. Avoiding at all costs the ill-planned "dirt-moving" works of the thirties, we must choose projects which will lead to the well-rounded development of Canada as a nation.

Already several government committees have done valuable spadework. But it is up to municipalities, provinces, and other organizations, as well as to the federal government, to begin laying their plans today.

Wooden-soled shoes are being tried out in England to see if they will stand up to normal usage by school children. As the photograph shows the shoes are made, not in one piece, but jointed for greater flexibility.

IF THE war were to end tomorrow, what would become of the 750,000 Canadian men and women serving in the armed forces, and the million workers now employed in war industries? That is a problem which is troubling the minds of all conscientious Canadians today. Labor is thinking very seriously about it, management is searching for solutions, and capable government committees have been giving it their undivided attention for several years.

Out of all the talking and worrying, the predictions and the fears, several points are beginning to emerge clearly. It is now quite generally agreed that, no matter what booms or depressions are in store for future Canada, there is going to be a period immediately following the war when thousands of men and women will not be able to find employment in their normal fields of occupation. Private enterprise admits that during this period, which will be characterized by a widespread re-tooling of industry, it will not be able to absorb surplus thousands of workers.

It will therefore be the responsibility of the government to provide jobs for these discharged soldiers and war workers during the adjustment period. And the only way the government can provide this employment will be through a gigantic program of public works. Dr. Leonard Marsh suggested in his famous report on social security that Canada's employment situation will call for a billion dollar program in the first post-war year.

But too often the term "public works" calls to mind the haphazard, ill-organized dirt-moving projects of the depression thirties. If Canada's post-war program of public works is to be successful, it must be organized along completely different lines. It must be a program of national development in the true sense of the word, designed to make the best possible use of Canada's assets and to provide social and cultural benefits for her citizens.

Governing Principles

For the past two years a sub-committee of the James Advisory Committee on Reconstruction has concerned itself with the working out of a national development program for Canada. The committee's task has been not so much to decide on a bridge that should be built here or a hospital there—(that will come later) —as to lay down the general principles that must govern a successful public works program.

One of the sub-committee's first tasks was to decide what was wrong with the works program of the thirties. In a brief presented before the special parliamentary committee on reconstruction and re-establishment, Mr. K. M. Cameron, chairman of the sub-committee, enumerated the shortcomings:

In the field of co-ordination and planning, the works program of the thirties was characterized by lack of a single organizing agency, even within the sphere of the federal government. There was unevenness in the distribution, quality and scope of projects throughout the country, and ineffectiveness of supervision because of the greatly varying levels of municipal and provincial administrations.

Because nearly all works were of an emergency character, there was a lack of continuity. All appropriations were on a yearly basis, with the result that there were uncertainties and flurries of provincial-municipal negotiation at the beginning of each fiscal year. There were fluctuations in the volume of work which had no relation to the total need, nor even to the normal construction season.

Dirt-Moving Jobs

The type of projects undertaken was far too restricted. The great majority were dirt-moving jobs, and there was a too rigid interpretation of the principle that such works should not compete with private business.

The type of employment provided was overwhelmingly manual and unskilled, and the practice of giving short spells of work to successive relays of men "had doubtful effects on their morale and made little improvement in their income."

The total volume of work and investment was far too small, in relation to the total amount of unemployment, to the proportion of unemployed cared for by direct relief only, and to the total national income.

Having decided what was wrong with the works program of the past, the sub-committee is concerned with preventing a repetition of these mistakes in the future.

What are some of the projects which ought to be included in a post-war program? Numerous possibilities suggest themselves.

"In trying to put some of these

Building Equipment for the

BIG JOB of VICTORY!

● Canadian General Electric is building a diversity of heavy electrical equipment needed for the big job of Victory . . . equipment to increase the nation's power supply, equipment to distribute and apply this power, equipment with a vital wartime purpose now — but with an equally great and important peacetime future.

From the busy workshops of C.G.E. are rolling mighty turbines and generators to develop electric power . . . massive transformers to keep this power flowing to mines and mills and munition plants, switchgear to control it, and powerful motors to harness it to the lathes and presses that produce the tools of war.

This is big equipment which, while available only for war duty now, is destined to play a valuable part in enriching life for all Canadians in the great days that will follow Victory!

TRANSFORMERS—*an essential link in the chain of electrical equipment maintaining the flow of power to Canada's war industries.*

STURDY MOTORS *designed and engineered to drive the machines that produce materials of war in Canada's mines, mills and factories.*

INTRICATE SWITCHGEAR UNITS, *route and direct electrical energy to "battle stations" in the nation's busy munitions plants.* ES-143

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.
LIMITED

ideas together," says Mr. Cameron, speaking again for his sub-committee, "I have divided them into a few main headings. Under communications and transportation there is the matter of highways and roads; navigable waterways, including canals and ports; government railways, telephone, telegraph and radio, including rural telephones. Under conservation and development of natural resources there is forest and mining, roads and other means of transportation and communication; prevention of soil erosion and flooding; conservation and balanced use of water resources; reclamation and drainage. Under urban and rural improvements there is the matter of slum clearance; the matter of what are called sometimes distressed areas or depressed areas, and the matter of rapid transit in cities. . . . Rurally there is the question of improvement of road conditions, transportation and communications, rural electrification, community centres, schools and hospitals."

"There should be room for leisure and culture," says Dr. Marsh in the section of his report which deals with postwar public works, "for projects therefore which promote the fruitful use of leisure. . . . they should include community centres, youth hostels, demonstration nurseries, kitchens, houses and farms, research stations of all kinds as well as roads and power plants."

Careful Planning Now

Undoubtedly there is work waiting to be done, work which would give employment to thousands of veterans and war-workers, work which would make Canada a richer nation. But if these great projects are to be translated from dreams to realities, there must be careful planning done right now. The question is: Which of these many projects should come first? Which will yield the greatest benefits in terms of community welfare, provision of employment, development of resources?

"It is vital," says Mr. Cameron, "that selection be not made on purely legalistic grounds, or that narrowly-worded legislation lead to routine approvals and rejections. The relation of the projects to economic restoration and to social welfare in general must be constantly in mind. A new power plant in a strategic location might be worth a hundred road-making projects all over the country. Developments of housing, schools, hospitals, research station, rural facilities might be abortive if local or other governmental bodies made their plans on the assumption that merely 'stop-gap' or manual labor projects were needed. Even conservation measures which are relatively simple might be hampered from full effectiveness if limits appeared to be placed on the use of certain equipment. . . To mention one of the more imaginative possibilities, a many-sided program devoted to transforming existing aviation resources to peacetime commercial and private passenger uses, including continental and trans-Atlantic traffic of all kinds, might be of sufficient weight and impetus to galvanize the whole Canadian economy."

To assist in the evaluation of particular projects, Mr. Cameron's subcommittee has drawn up a comprehensive questionnaire which can serve as a sort of yardstick.

Regarding the general value of a particular project, it asks whether the project in question will increase directly or indirectly the economic or industrial efficiency of the region concerned, or the country generally. Is it related to additional works which may be necessary for the adaptation of wartime facilities to peacetime uses? Is it associated with projects which will indirectly increase productivity or help to produce revenue? (Highways, pipelines, communication facilities, etc.) Is the project concerned with new construction, additional works or maintenance or repairs deferred because of the war? Will the project contribute to the welfare of the community? To what extent are locally-produced materials and equipment available for the project? Will it compete with existing local industries?

Skilled and Unskilled

In terms of employment, the questionnaire asks what opportunities the project will offer during and after construction for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labor. Will it absorb labor previously employed on war work? What is the estimated labor cost? The financial section asks the estimated total cost, the proposed method of financing, and whether the project will be maintained after completion by a municipal, provincial, dominion or other body. Other questions deal with engineering and technical aspects, legal phases, and controls in relation to grants-in-aid.

Already several provinces are drawing up lists of projects. It is understood that British Columbia has commenced to outline a public works program, and that Ontario and Quebec are proceeding with roads programs. The Minister of Municipal Affairs for Ontario has invited municipalities to prepare their own lists of projects. The next logical step, and one that cannot be taken too soon, will be the setting up of a national body to co-ordinate all these plans.

Now is the time for all municipalities, provinces and private organizations to think seriously about the jobs they will want done in the postwar period. We must work out today the details of a vast national development program for Canada. Then, if the war ends tomorrow, we will be able to say sincerely to our men and women returning from the battlefronts and the production lines, "Welcome Home".

Gunner Vernon Walker of a Royal Artillery battery holds aloft the last shell fired by the 8th Army in Africa.

CANADIAN MATERIAL FINDS THOUSAND USES IN EMBATTLED BRITAIN!

MASONITE PROVES VALUE IN CONSTRUCTION OF MOBILE UNITS AND HOSPITAL TRAINS

Here in Canada people go to the dentists', but in wartime England the dentists do the travelling to serve the men and women in Britain's fighting forces. Here's one of Britain's streamlined, swift-travelling mobile dental units of the British Army Dental Corps. Mobile units of the Canadian Army Dental Corps in England are giving our men over there the same speedy invaluable service.

Britain has done a wonderful job of equipping her beleaguered islands for maximum wartime efficiency. Canada has done an equally good job of equipping her powerful war machine on our own shores—and certain easy-to-handle, versatile Canadian building materials like Masonite have helped speed up the job in both places. Masonite's adaptability and versatility have been amply tested on both sides of the Atlantic.

One-fifth of the homes in Britain have been damaged by the blitz; hundreds of schools, churches and hospitals have been razed or partially destroyed; the job of rehabilitation is appalling in size. Even the very simplest of household furniture is sorely needed; articles like tables, chairs, cots and cupboards are required in enormous quantities.

In all of these emergencies throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations and on the fighting fronts, Masonite has played an effective part—in rehabilitating partially destroyed buildings, in building barracks, store-houses, snug temporary housings, in fitting out air-raid shelters, hospital trains and mobile units, in making sorely-needed household furniture too! In scores of ways Masonite has convincingly proved its right to the title, "The Wood of a Thousand Uses."

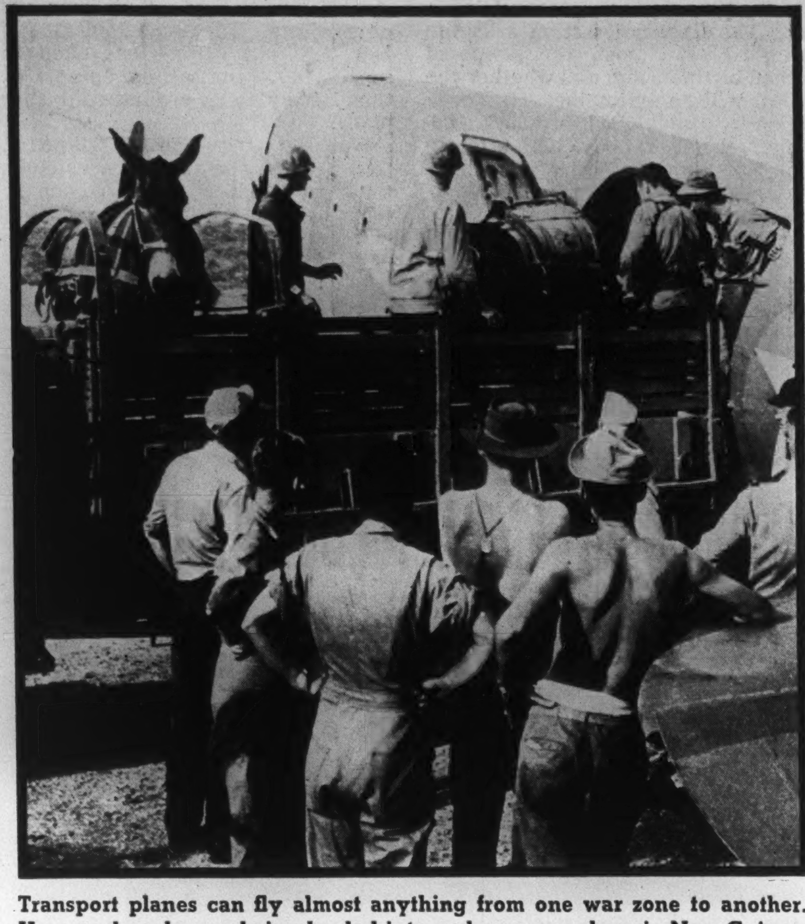
• • •

Masonite has indeed gone to war. That is why it is no longer available for civilian use in Canada. But when Masonite is mustered out—released from its multitude of wartime duties in Britain and Canada and on every battle front—it will be available once again and popular as ever with the Canadian public!

THE WOOD OF A THOUSAND USES

MASONITE

THE MASONITE COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
GATINEAU, QUE.



Transport planes can fly almost anything from one war zone to another. Here pack mules are being loaded into a plane somewhere in New Guinea.

THE OTTAWA LETTER

It Was Not a Memorable Session

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

THE departure for their homes across the country of the 240 members of the House of Commons and the 75 or so Senators who have been in attendance here during the session of Parliament, together with such members of their families as have been here with them, makes such an insignificant dent in the Capital's housing shortage as to lend new interest to Ottawa's for ever unsolved mystery: Where do Members of Parliament live when they are here? Bribe quotations posted in the classified advertising columns of Ottawa newspapers as inducements to people to give up their apartments or houses to dollar-a-year men have risen in the week of the parliamentary adjournment. Three or four months ago rewards offered for the renting of apartments or for information leading to the same were only as high as $25. This week $200 was offered.

These rewards, incidentally, are one way of bypassing Mr. Donald Gordon's rent ceiling when they achieve their objective. A lump payment of $200 as an inducement for the renting of an apartment goes a long way to overcome the unattractiveness of a ceiling rental.

The parliamentary session that has just closed was distinctly run-of-the-mine, in its general characteristics. Casting back, we can recall nothing very memorable in what was said or done over the six months the legislators were at their labors. Nor was there very much for the observer to be critical about. Like all the other war sessions, it served as a sounding board for members of the Government to tell at length how well they were running Canada's part in the war. The ministers do not give us as lengthy reports on the war performances of their several departments when they make them through the medium of press releases during parliamentary recesses as they do when they have the whole press gallery to report them. That seems to be about the biggest difference between the half of the year when Parliament is in session and the half when it is in recess.

It is perhaps worth recording that the Opposition was more effective in its function of keeping a check on the Government's proposals and performances this session than it has been in most of the other war sessions. This may be attributed, no doubt, to the stimulating effect of the Winnipeg convention. Whether or not the improved effort of the Opposition has had any influence on the state of the nation, it has at least helped to create an impression among parliamentary observers that the main Opposition party has recovered or is in the process of recovering its health. Unquestionably it speaks with a greater air of confidence. This was particularly so during the first part of the session when the new Progressive-Conservative leader was watching the performance of his followers from the gallery of the House of Commons. During the last few months when Mr. Bracken has been away from Ottawa getting acquainted with the country his party seemed to lose a little of the crusading spirit it had acquired, but this may have been imaginary. Mr. Gordon Graydon has earned a large measure of commendation as House Leader of the Opposition by his work during the session.

Not Much to Do

There was not, after all, very much for the House of Commons to do beyond examining and passing the government's financial legislation, the principal items of which were the Budget, the War Appropriations Bill, and the bill for the new program of Mutual Aid for the United Nations. The examination was more thorough than usual in the case of the heavily increased war expenditures measure, which was as it should be, since something like five-eighths of the national income now goes for the cost of the war, including assistance to our Allies.

The government did not go very far during the session with the social security project mentioned in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the session or with the particular item of social security embraced in the plan for a national health insurance system, but as our readers know, there was never very much reason to expect that it would. The reference to social security at the opening of the session served to bring the question before a committee of the Commons and the time spent by that committee in examining some phases of the broad subject was by no means wasted. The information placed on record should be useful to Parliament later on when the Government actually get around to sponsoring a social security plan. We fancy that the Government will make this closer approach to social security not much earlier than the eve of the next general election.

With Parliament out of the way the next development of interest is likely to be the presentation to the Government of the National War Labor Board's report on its investigation into labor relations. If the report is not already in the hands of Labor Minister Mitchell it should be within the next few days. It should prove to be about the most interesting document dealing with the war situation on the home front since the former director of National Selective Service, Mr. Elliott Little, submitted his famous manpower plan which resulted in the acceptance of his resignation by the government some months ago.

As a basis for recommendations aimed at improving labor relations, particularly in war industry, the Labor Board may be expected to indicate what, in its judgment, is wrong with labor relations now. Having followed the board's inquiry, we fancy that it will point to a number of things that are wrong, and that it will trace these to causes over a wide area embracing most of the principal factors in labor relations. These include the course taken in labor relations matters by the big labor unions and their leaders, the attitude of industry as a whole and some sections of it in particular, and the policy and measures of the government respecting labor.

Plan for Stabilization

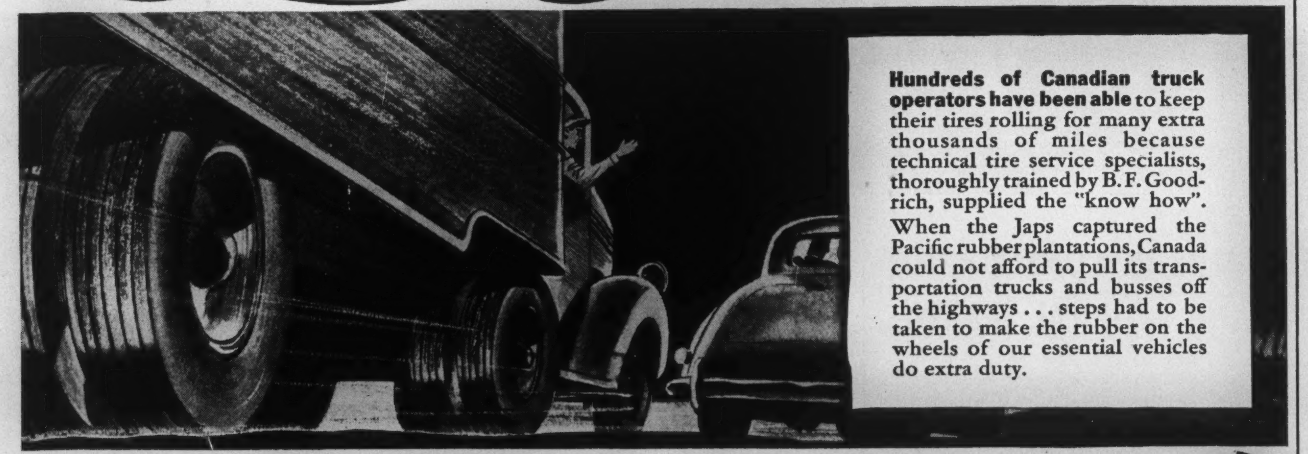
We anticipate, in the light of the many submissions made to the board from various interested quarters during the course of the inquiry, and of the manner in which they were received, that the board will sponsor a plan aimed at the stabilization of labor relations for the duration which will have as its principal features: first, a broad revision and clarification of the government's wage bonus orders-in-council; second, an improvement in the administration of these orders; third, concessions to demands of organized labor, among which will be a compulsory collective bargaining measure for war industry; fourth, recognition of the contention of industrial executives that organized labor should be held responsible for honoring and discharging its commitments; fifth, a lifting of the wage ceiling in favor of low paid workers to the extent of permitting those receiving no more than $25 a week to bargain for increases; sixth, a wage floor for workers in war industry at something like $25 a week; seventh, removal of discrepancies in respect of the cost of living bonus.

The compulsory bargaining measure that we expect to see recommended will not, we fancy, go as far as labor leaders have urged. It will probably not, for example, bar independent unions from bargaining rights. Nor is it likely to sanction the principle of the closed shop. It will, of course, relate to the war emergency only, but it may be along lines which could serve as a direction for post-war permanent planning.

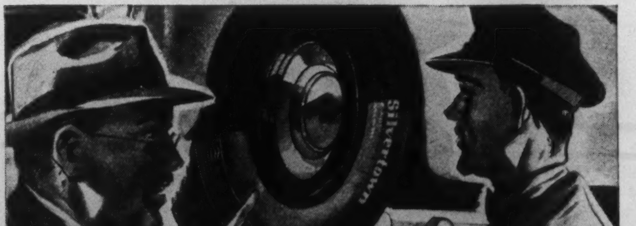
In the light it is likely to throw on the whole labor relations situation and in its contribution of a plan for remedial action, the Labor Board's report should be of unusual interest to the whole country.

Almost as welcome as news from home is the "Union Jack", newspaper published for British Forces overseas.

"YOUR ADVICE HAS ADDED THOUSANDS OF MILES TO MY TRUCK TIRES! B. F. GOODRICH CAME TO MY RESCUE WHEN TIRES WERE MY BIGGEST HEADACHE"



Hundreds of Canadian truck operators have been able to keep their tires rolling for many extra thousands of miles because technical tire service specialists, thoroughly trained by B. F. Goodrich, supplied the "know how". When the Japs captured the Pacific rubber plantations, Canada could not afford to pull its transportation trucks and busses off the highways . . . steps had to be taken to make the rubber on the wheels of our essential vehicles do extra duty.



B. F. Goodrich was the first to place a large group of "technical" tire experts at the disposal of Canadian truck operators, and we at B. F. Goodrich are proud of our reward . . . the appreciation of those owners whose tires have been kept in service through our assistance.

When tires become a "worry" to you, go to the representative of the company that is FIRST IN RUBBER.

Do You Abuse Your Tires?

To how many of these questions can you truthfully say—"Yes". Six is not good! Nine only fair! If you can say "Yes" to all of them . . . you are really conserving rubber.

Yes ✓ No X

- ☐ Do you have air pressures checked at least once a week to guard against under-inflation?
- ☐ Whenever a tire is changed do you have the air pressure checked within two days?
- ☐ Do you take corners slowly?
- ☐ Do you avoid slamming on your brakes—except to prevent an accident?
- ☐ Do you keep under forty miles per hour?
- ☐ Do you try to avoid hitting breaks in pavement, or raised street car tracks.

Yes ✓ No X

- ☐ Do you have your wheel alignment checked regularly?
- ☐ Do you avoid bumping into curbs?
- ☐ If your car begins to steer queerly, do you slow down, pull off the road and inspect your tires carefully
- ☐ Do you have your tires rotated every few thousand miles?
- ☐ Do you have your front and rear brakes checked regularly?
- ☐ Do you have your tires inspected by a B. F. Goodrich dealer every month?

Keep 'Em Rolling for Canada!

Keep your tires O.K. with the help of your local B. F. Goodrich dealer... THERE'S ONE NEAR YOU

In war or peace

B.F.Goodrich

FIRST IN RUBBER

ONE OF A SERIES OF "ACTION PICTURES"
WITH CANADA'S MECHANIZED ARMY

THE ARMY'S FLYING WING!

WHEN AN INFANTRY ADVANCE is held up by an enemy "hot spot," the Commanding Officer signals for the *shock troops*—the hard-riding, sharp-shooting men of the Carrier Sections. Zooming up in speedy, armoured Universal Carriers the boys in black battle dress throw themselves and their weapons into action with the wild abandon of rodeo riders—but with deadly precision and split-second teamwork.

A Carrier Section (three carriers, nine men and a Section Commander) can concentrate fire-power equal to that of an entire infantry platoon on an enemy position. On today's fluid battle lines, the Carriers are star performers. They deliver a knockout blow in one place and—before the enemy knows what hit him—are striking again far down the line.

Each man in the Carrier Troops is an accomplished driver or radio operator; each is a dead shot with rifle, Bren gun, anti-tank rifle or 2-inch mortar which are standard equipment. Useful also for laying smoke screens to cover troop movements, the Universal Carriers are often called upon to transport men and supplies over rough-and-tumble terrain which would stop a less powerful or sure-footed vehicle.

Canada can expect great things from the fast, fearless soldiers in the Carrier Section—the Army's *flying wing!*

• • •

One of more than 50 types of battle vehicles made and tested by Ford of Canada's craftsmen, the Universal Carrier is a versatile piece of equipment; has already figured in successful Commando raids and important United Nations advances.

"Our fighting men are trained and ready to hit the enemy with everything they've got. Our job is to see they have more than enough first-rate battle equipment—and the job won't be finished until our enemy has 'unconditionally surrendered'."

W. R. Campbell

PRESIDENT

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

FORD V-8 AND MERCURY CARS
FORD TRUCKS, TRACTORS
AND BUSES

LARGEST PRODUCERS OF MILITARY VEHICLES IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Should Officer Class Be Discarded?

BY FRANCIS FLAHERTY

Has the time come to eliminate the distinction between commissioned and non-commissioned rank in the armed services?

When armies fought with pikes and muskets the only men who had to think and translate their own judgments into action were officers who commanded other men. Commissioned rank was associated with responsibility, and non-commissioned rank with a lack of it. But in present-day forces almost every man has some degree of responsibility.

How about placing all ranks from private to general on a single scale of promotion with two ladders up the scale for the first half-dozen steps, one being trade qualification and the other executive ability?

THE dispute between Canadian and British authorities over the commissioning of aircrew personnel may well be symptomatic of the passing of the traditional distinction between commissioned and non-commissioned ranks in all three armed services.

Air Minister Power recently made details of the dispute public when he revealed the positions taken by the R.C.A.F. and the R.A.F. in the House of Commons on the problem of how to apply the commissioned rank system to the men who fight in the air. Mr. Power and the Canadian air ministry wish to grant commissioned rank to all aircrew. The Royal Air Force wishes to commission only a certain limited proportion.

As British and Canadian airmen serve together in aircrews wherever the R.A.F. flies it is difficult for both to have their own way. The Canadian policy springs from an awareness of the intimacy and equality of service and risk among all members of the crew of an aircraft. The British policy springs from a consciousness of the significance of commissioned rank as it has come to be understood in practically all fighting forces.

From the Canadian point of view it seems absurd and unjust that of two pilots flying aircraft side by side doing the same work, one should be a flying officer, wear a uniform of smooth cloth and eat in the officers' mess while the other should be a sergeant, wear a rough cloth uniform and eat in the sergeants' mess. From the British point of view it seems equally absurd that a man who lacks the qualities for leadership should be given the status of commissioned rank, merely because he has qualified to fly an airplane.

All Fly Together

The two points of view are mutually irreconcilable and so long as airmen from Canada as well as from Australia and New Zealand which share the Canadian point of view fly with British airmen in R.A.F. units the situation will call for a good deal of tact, mutual forbearance and compromise.

Wartime is hardly the time to make important changes in military organization, other than those called for by necessity but the problem of rank should be reviewed carefully before the structure of Canada's permanent defence forces is decided upon. Regard should be had for the fact that the employment of machinery, complicated weapons and new techniques in war has brought about a type of fighting man who does not fit into either of the two traditional categories, commissioned and non-commissioned.

In the air force particularly individuals of this type form a large proportion of the total strength, and all aircrew are to be numbered among them. They are also to be found in increasing numbers in the army and the navy. This new class could be defined as men who dispose of equipment of a highly valuable and complex nature and who require special training and special qualities.

When armies fought with pikes and muskets the only men who had to think and translate their own judgments into action were officers who commanded other men. The private soldier was not expected to think. He was told when to aim, when to fire, when to load his weapon.

More Responsibility Now

Commissioned rank was granted to those who had the responsibility of commanding men. The fact that it was usually assumed all men from particular classes of society were fit for commissioned rank while all from other classes were not does not alter the association of commissioned rank with responsibility and non-commissioned status with a lack of responsibility. The commissioned officer was responsible for the behaviour, the welfare and the lives of his men.

In present-day forces almost every man has some degree of responsibility. Under the intelligence tests now applied to the rank and file of the Canadian army many officers of earlier armies would be rejected. But the men who operate the mechanical equipment of modern forces have more responsibility than officers of other days who commanded battalions armed with personal weapons. They need some but not all of the qualities which go to make a man what is called "officer material". They are so numerous that to make them all officers would destroy the meaning of the officer class. Probably that is what the R.A.F. fears and what the R.C.A.F. is willing to risk.

Measured by any standard the responsibility of a fighter or bomber pilot is terrific. He is entrusted with a machine of tremendous cost. Its safety is in his hands. It has destructive power equal to that of a battleship of Nelson's day. It is the pilot's responsibility to employ that power against the enemy at the point indicated to him but he must use skill, ingenuity and judgment in order to do so. He is not an automaton obeying simple orders. He is an agent carrying out an undertaking within the framework of certain rules but, in the main, on his own.

The same can be said of the driver of a tank on the ground or of certain specialists in the navy. In each case the success of an operation, the safety of a ship, an aircraft, a tank, the lives of many men depends on the judgment of one man who is usually not a commissioned officer. The maintenance of an arbitrary line of distinction through the men of this type is what has created the difficulty.

Two Separate Classes

The R.A.F.'s policy is to grant commissions to some, those who are considered fit to command men as well as machines and to go on up the ladder of rank to command squadrons and higher formations or serve as staff officers. That still leaves men doing the same work, working as equals in the face of death and within the cramped confines of an aircraft but on the ground, on leave or on duty, going their separate ways as two distinct classes and keeping their distance.

Were the Canadian policy of commissioning all aircrew carried out it would do away with some of the apparent unfairness of the other system but it is at best a temporary expedient and not a solution of the problem. The qualities called for in the type of servicemen from which pilots and other aircrew personnel are drawn are those of a tradesman rather than of an executive. To give every skilled tradesman in a factory the status of a junior executive because his work, though different, is equally important would result in chaos.

In a military organization it would not be so disastrous because of the existence of discipline but it would and does give rise to embarrassments. Men who are good tradesmen but unfitted for executive responsibility will, by reason of seniority, be assigned to posts for which they are unfitted. The handling of men is something different from the handling of machines. Popular as Mr. Powers' policy of commissions for all aircrew is with Canadians at home the writer has met a number of veteran airmen who have returned after their "tour of ops", both commissioned and non-commissioned officers who consider it impractical.

The creation of an intermediate rank between non-commissioned and commissioned status for aircrew has been considered and would meet some of the objections to both the British and Canadian practices. It was even advanced by the R.C.A.F. to the British as something on which both might agree but the British did not look on it kindly.

Canada Progressive Here

Military organizations are by nature conservative and in Canada are open to the suggestion that they have adhered too closely to the British pattern without seeking to adjust themselves to Canadian conditions. The clash in viewpoint on commissions is an exception. It shows that with respect to the air force at any rate Canadians attach less importance to the maintenance of the standards of the officer class than do the British.

This naturally suggests a reconsideration of the necessity for a commissioned officer class at all. Could not all ranks from private to general be placed on a single scale of promotion with two ladders up the scale for the first half-dozen steps? One ladder would be trade qualification, the other executive ability.

In whatever permanent forces are maintained after this war the nation will want to get good men. The emphasis needs to be on quality rather than quantity because of the importance of keeping abreast of technological developments. Unless those forces are to be made top-heavy with higher officers some greater inducements should be offered to keen young men to enlist at the bottom of the ladder than have been offered in the past. In wartime the social distinctions between commissioned and non-commissioned rank are little emphasized but in rebuilding a permanent military organization for peacetime it will be difficult to get men bright enough for the handling of modern equipment into the ranks if they are required to accept a status of theoretical social inferiority to those who are their seniors in authority.

The
HOMEWOOD
SANITARIUM

A place of rest and peace amid well appointed buildings and lovely grounds, where the family physician can send his cases needing treatment for nervous or mild mental disorders, knowing that they will receive understanding care from a competent medical and nursing staff.

Rates moderate
Address
F. H. C. Baugh, M.D., Medical Superintendent
Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ont.

BUS-SICK?
Nausea, dizziness, stomach distress may be prevented and relieved with the aid of

Mothersill's
SEASICK REMEDY

SAVE...SHARE...AND SERVE

DON'T
EXPECT
MIRACLES

When the war is over, it will be many months before this car comes true

Motorists can become complacent about their transportation. Something will turn up to bring new cars on the market... they hope. It is our job, however, to help them conserve the cars they now own... to supply them with the friction-fighting lubricant essential to prolong the life of the car engine. VEEDOL contributes to greater motor protection, greater mileage and greater economy... it reduces wear, tear and repair on the engine. Your car will grow old gracefully and continue to function efficiently, if lubricated regularly with this top-quality motor oil.

100% Pennsylvania at its Finest

VEEDOL MOTOR OIL

Tide Water Oil Company of Canada Ltd.
Montreal Toronto Regina

V343

name an experienced executor

NEW TAX PROBLEMS REQUIRE EXPERT KNOWLEDGE THAT FEW INDIVIDUALS POSSESS. EVEN ROUTINE STEPS ARE COMPLETED MORE EFFICIENTLY BY MEN ACCUSTOMED TO THEM. *YOUR ESTATE* DESERVES THE CARE OF A CAPABLE AND EXPERIENCED EXECUTOR TO COPE WITH THE NEWER TAX REGULATIONS. ASK US ABOUT OUR SERVICES.

Toronto Office
302 Bay Street

THE
TRUSTS and GUARANTEE
COMPANY LIMITED

executor and trustee since 1897

FOR A LOW-COST WARTIME HOLIDAY COME TO OLD QUEBEC

Have you thought of Old Quebec for your summer holiday... for a war-time honeymoon... or just a week-end change of scene? The world famous Chateau Frontenac will be your host.

EXPLORE old winding streets ... historic landmarks... shops where you can buy handicrafts and homespuns.

VISIT Ste. Anne de Beaupré... Montmorency Falls (higher than Niagara), quaint Isle of Orleans. GOLF at nearby Boischatel.

ENJOY the celebrated hospitality of the Chateau Frontenac ...unsurpassed food and service; music; dancing. Moderate rates.

For Booklet and Reservations Write Hotel Manager

THE Chateau Frontenac IN OLD QUEBEC

Young Men of 18 Wanted for the CANADIAN ARMY

One Full Year's Training Must Take Place Before Going on Combat Duty

ALL Canadian men who have reached their eighteenth birthday may now enlist in the Canadian Active Army. That means from the day you pass your physical tests and sign up you will receive standard rates of soldier's pay and your dependents will receive standard separation allowances. It also means that each enlisted man will receive free dental and medical care. But, it does not mean that you will be sent on combat duty at once, for each enlisted man will receive one full year's training before taking his place in the fighting line.

Here is an opportunity for young Canadians of eighteen to receive a full year of training, a real conditioning period in which muscles will be toughened, minds made more alert. A year in which to prepare for the biggest task that has yet faced us—a job of assuring freedom for ourselves and liberating millions more. It means, too, a full year's training that will make you fit and keep you fit. Regular meals, regular hours, and regular training that will put you in the pink of condition. So, if this year you have reached your eighteenth birthday, apply to your nearest Recruiting Office.

FREE YEAR IN UNIVERSITY

1270 young men between the ages of 17 and 22 who have university entrance and who have successfully passed physical tests will be selected for one year's university tuition. This year will apply on their B.A. or B.Sc. on return from duty overseas. Your nearest Recruiting Office will give you particulars.

THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE (ARMY)

THE HITLER WAR

Mussolini's Fall Cracks The Axis

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE fall of Mussolini, the Little Caesar who has strutted and postured on the world stage for almost a generation, the noisy balcony orator whom Kemal Ataturk once contemptuously characterized as "the puffed-up bullfrog of the Pontine Marshes," is in itself a momentous event. It will take journalists and statesmen quite a while to readjust themselves to a world without the Fascist Duce.

But the military and moral consequences to Hitler and the Germans of Mussolini's fall may be—I would almost say, *must* be—so far-reaching that their failure to support him and to continue the defence of Italy is a revelation of their own difficulties and declining strength.

We had in the Battle of Tunisia, it seems, a measure not only of the German desire to cover Italy from invasion, but also of the resources which she had available for that purpose. These resources were swallowed up and no more are forthcoming. That is the simple but tremendous truth of this development.

Badoglio's Motives

I infer that the removal of Mussolini—dictators don't "resign"—means that Italy is about to drop out of the war. Let no one be fooled by Badoglio's proclamation that Italy will fight on. Our chief condition for making peace with the Italians was the removal of Mussolini and his fascist regime, and they have been removed to facilitate the making of this peace. The gesture of continuing the war is intended to maintain at least a little bargaining power for Italy in the negotiations which, it may well be believed, were tentatively begun by the new Foreign Minister while he was still ambassador to Turkey, and are now in full swing.

Declaration that the fight would continue was also intended to cover the withdrawal of Italian divisions from France and the Balkans, and perhaps even more importantly, to avert too great a surge of popular feeling, bringing with it the danger of a leftist revolution. Sincerely, one may believe, but nevertheless astutely, the Badoglio regime is trying to divert popular excitement towards a destruction of fascism and all its symbols. For it should not be overlooked that this conservative coup may be aimed as much against social revolution as against fascism.

Another reason to believe that Badoglio will hasten on with peace negotiations is that it may prove difficult to restrain popular excitement, which may mount and expand rapidly, with relief from the 21-year repression of the dictatorship.

Thus, in the first hours of the new freedom people in Rome were content to gather in the Piazza Venezia under Mussolini's famous balcony and shout with derision and laughter, "Duce! Duce! Duce!", as they were forced to do for so long. Later, things took a more violent turn, with the burning of the original fascist headquarters in Milan, and an attempt to wreck the big newspaper plant of Mussolini's *Popolo d'Italia*. And soon long-suppressed workers' parties made their reappearance in a manifesto issued in Turin, calling for a socialist republic. The palace group will have to hurry.

The German Plan

It is interesting before considering what may happen in Italy, and with Italy, to go back a bit and try to piece together the development of this crisis. Many factors were involved: Italian dislike for the war and their German allies from the very beginning; the winter of disaster, from the Don to Alamein and Tunisia; the invasion of Sicily; the bombing of Rome; and finally, German inability to support them any more.

The German plan for defending Italy, it now seems clear, was to hold us away from it, by a strong stand in Tunisia. For this they put in an army of crack troops, with the finest new equipment and the support of an important part of the Luftwaffe. They were not niggardly in their arrangements, and we know from captured orders that they expected to hang on there until August. They were beaten in May, and this was a serious disruption of their plans.

Occupied as they were with the launching of a big offensive in Russia which was to free their back in the east for the summer, they had to make a new arrangement for the defence of Italy. We can see now that they merely improvised this, reinforcing the Herman Goering Panzers, who had been partly wiped out in Tunisia, reconstituting the 15th Panzers which had been completely destroyed there, and the 29th Motorized, which had been lost at Stalingrad.

This improvisation they attempted to conceal behind a bluff of Sicily's "impregnable defences," as Goebbels now admits with that curious candor, that inability to keep from blabbing, which is one of the greatest German weaknesses. When our rapid success exposed this bluff, and the German Command had to hasten to Verona a fortnight ago to see what could be done, they were far more seriously preoccupied in Russia. Their own offensive had failed disastrously, and they were facing a possible breach in their line by the Soviets at Orel and Bryansk. What could they do with Italy?

Task For Germans

Their agents must have kept them informed of the developing situation within the country. From the haste of the Italian soldiers in Sicily to get out of the war, and the welcome which Italian civilians were giving our troops as liberators, it must have been clear to the German Command that if Italy was to be held, they would have to hold it.

According to the excellent dispatches of Daniel Brigham of the *New York Times* from Berne, they suggested to the Italian Command an abandonment of Southern Italy and Rome, and a stand on the line of the Apennines; though it is not sure how much they really believed in the feasibility of this scheme. It would have required large German field forces which could not be spared from the Russian front, and might soon be needed even more in the Balkans; anti-aircraft guns by the hundreds which they simply could not take from Hamburg, Essen or Berlin; and air cover which they absolutely could not strip from their troops in the east or their cities in the west. When the Italian Command tried to pin the Germans down to the actual numbers of troops, guns and planes which could be sent, they must have realized, if they had not long before, that the Germans were only really interested in gaining a little more time through the sacrifice of Italy. Just at this moment came the bombing of Rome to remind the Italians of the cost in ruin of their beautiful cities which further prolongation of the war would mean, for a cause which they knew in their hearts was lost. In the final analysis it was German inability to provide air cover for the Italian cities, and for rail and sea communications, which made continuation of the war impossible; and it will be the same with Germany herself.

Victor Emmanuel III of Italy, who, according to early reports, has regained much of his old popularity by his move ousting Mussolini and calling in Marshal Badoglio, as it seems evident, to secure peace.

First Time They Dared

This was where the King, Badoglio and the regular army stepped in. Mussolini, once so vigorous, with his horseback riding, fencing, plane piloting and harvesting, had been for long a mere man of straw propped up by German power. When the Germans could no longer support him, or terrify the Italians by the threat of drastic reprisals, he was easily toppled. Italians had long wanted to break with Germany, but *this was the first time they had felt it was safe.* They knew that our bombing was much more to be feared than the German.

I don't think that the Germans will bomb Italy in reprisal (of course Italy isn't actually out of the war yet, but it is plain enough she is headed that way as fast as she can go, in an "orderly" fashion). This would be the very thing to bring Italy into the war with us, and against Germany, as in 1915. Indeed a German occupation of Trieste and Fiume, the two fine big harbors at the head of the Adriatic pointing straight towards Vienna, and possibly of part of the South Tirol, may be sufficient provocation, if we want Italy with us.

Personally, I think it would be good policy, would be some help in winning the war, and particularly would help solve Italy's moral problem and greatly aid in her regeneration, if we gave her the chance. We might find that those Italians who volunteered to fight Germany would fight with gallantry, for their own self-respect as much as anything.

What Regime For Italy?

A difficulty here would be what Italian regime to leave in control of the country. We would have to avoid appearing to fix a reactionary or at least conservative regime on the country, as this would occasion severe unrest among the people and divert their attention and energy to internal struggle, just as our long support of the Vichyite reactionaries and conservatives has done among the French.

How soon it would be practicable, on the other hand, to hold an election in Italy, with the parties not yet reformed after being 20 years in abeyance, is hard to say. Here, obviously, is a call for great statesmanship on our part. Here is a test case of the first European country to be liberated. The handling of it will give us some early idea of what hopes we may hold for a sound European solution by our statesmanship. To treat the Italians as a conquered, instead of a liberated, country, and the whole nation as guilty, would I think be to miss the first and best opportunity of solving the Italian question.

One could write pages on the Duce, his swashbuckling career and his contemptible ending. But I find the bearing of this event on Germany and the outcome of the war a far more intriguing and pressing subject. *The great significance of Mussolini's downfall, which will lead to Italy's withdrawal from the war, is that Hitler and the Germans let it happen,* in spite of all its momentous consequences to Germany's war fortunes and the Fuehrer's personal position.

Wash the Axis black off the map of Italy and advance our armies and air forces to the Brenner and Trieste and see what a deep wedge has been driven into the German position in Southern Europe, between France and the Balkans. Our heavy bombers would be within effective range of the largest remaining German industrial district of Silesia,

Robinson in The London Star.

with Polish and Czech Silesian industries adjoining it; within range of Austrian industry; and of the only big German natural oil source, in Roumania, with its refineries at Ploesti, loading ports at Giurgiu and Turnu Severin, and barge route up the Danube.

With our armies, navy and air force operating high up on the Balkan flank, see what position the Germans are left in, down in Crete, Rhodes and Greece. While our large armies of the Middle East swarm against them, we can hack at their communications far in the rear, notably from aerodromes at Bari and Brindisi. At the same time, a semi-vacuum will be created in the Balkan defences by the withdrawal, now reported under way, of the 20-odd Italian divisions which have been stationed in Greece and Yugoslavia.

Less tangible, but possibly more dangerous to the Axis alliance, are the psychological effects of the Italian collapse. The Axis alliance will be cracked, and the lesser satellites will seek to follow Italy out as quickly as possible. Only German force, and belief in German victory, can keep them in. How much force can Germany spare, while holding off the great Russian thrust in the east? And who can believe any longer in a German victory when the Luftwaffe is powerless to prevent the pulverization of one great German city after another?

Example to Germans

Then there are the implications which the German people themselves may draw from the deposition of Mussolini. Travellers to Sweden were already reporting before this event a growing hope that the military would set Hitler and the Nazi regime aside and be able to obtain "decent" peace terms, while they still had a few cards on the table. Should we treat Badoglio and his Italians as leniently as we have addressed them, promising freedom, then the Germans might draw the quite unjustifiable conclusion that we would also let them off lightly if they got rid of their fascists.

Actually we have made no such promise, and feel quite differently towards the Germans, who have tyrannized Europe under different regimes, but always with the same ruthless, unquestioning efficiency, during the past 75 years. Yet it is appalling to hear President Roosevelt admit, as he did at last Friday's press conference, that "absolutely nothing" has been decided among the United Nations about what to do with Germany after the war.

The Soviets have shown their impatience with our complete lack of a line of political warfare to help in undermining Germany, by setting up a "Free Germany Committee" of German prisoners and refugees in Moscow. Last week this committee issued a manifesto which, since it must be assumed to reflect Soviet policy, is a document of the highest importance. Its keynote was: "Germany must not die!" It demanded the overthrow of Hitler, with his "patrons and accomplices", the "recall of the German armies to the Reich frontier, and the opening of peace negotiations, with the renunciation of all German conquests."

"Our aim," it continues, "is a free Germany. This means a democracy which will ruthlessly suppress any new conspiracy against the rights of free people or against European peace." (This is clearly a reference to the spinelessness of the Weimar democracy, which went down before Hitler and the militarists without a fight, and implies that a stronger form is needed.)

"Free German" Manifesto

The manifesto then goes on to stipulate that there must be "a complete abolition of all the forms of Hitlerism in Germany; the rehabilitation and expansion of the political rights and social achievements of the working people; freedom of speech, press, organization, conscience and religion; freedom of economic life, of commerce and of the trades; a guarantee of the right to work and the right to own lawfully acquired property; and the exchange of goods with other countries. . ."

This program, which in consequence of its origin, deserves the most careful study, offers the German people a not-unattractive alternative to the continuation of the war to the bitter end out of fear of a vague and terrible retribution once they lay down their arms.

The Anglo-American demand for "unconditional surrender", and avoidance of any promises whatsoever to the German people is unquestionably the hard way of winning the war. As Mr. Churchill said, Britain only accepted this proposal of President Roosevelt's after due reflection on this point, in the belief that the extra effort needed to utterly defeat the Germans was worth it in destroying once and for all the illusion upon which the German people seized so eagerly after the last war, ended by President Wilson's armistice, that their armies had never been really defeated in the field, but betrayed by a home front sapped by Allied propaganda.

The Hard Way

This time, there would be no armistice, and apparently, no propaganda. The Soviets appear to find this an unnecessarily arduous way of ending the hostilities. And they rather pointedly remind us, through their manifesto, that "every sane person understands that the U.S.S.R. is the greatest continental power, which in the course of the war has proved its political and military might, and will have one of the leading parts in the organization of post-war Europe and the world."

For their part, there are increasing indications—this manifesto to the Germans and Stalin's own conduct of the Orel offensive—that the Russians believe it possible to end the war this year. It is now almost certain that the Red Army is going to take Orel, and it may well get Bryansk too, opening up a wide breach in the German line.

A disaster to the Germans here, coupled with the fall of Italy, vigorous prosecution of our Balkan offensive and the renewal of the bombing of Germany on the largest scale, holds out limitless and quite unpredictable possibilities.

C.C.F. Pays Court To 'The People' With Whimsy

BY D. P. O'HEARN

The CCF political meeting is different from that of the older parties. There is an air of determination to "be a good fellow" and a vigorous but not very successful effort to work up social spirit with party songs.

Audiences are small in this election, but the meeting is still the only face-to-face get-together of the candidates and the "people."

THE practical value of the political meeting today is decidedly doubtful. Compared to former years when it was the major vote-getting weapon of any party it has sunk to a low level. And it never has been lower than in the present Ontario election, where attendance at meetings of all creeds is invariably slim, and the public quite obviously is taking its political fodder by way of the radio and the newspapers.

However, though the meeting's vote-getting potentialities have sunk, it still is of importance as the only face-to-face encounter that the public has with the personnel of the parties, and as the best gauge for the observer of the abilities of the party in action and the public reaction to its policies.

To get a look at the CCF in action the writer attended one of its meetings in a smaller riding.

The meeting was held in a school hall, with the speaker's table under a bold banner which said; "Be Brave, Be Pure, Be True"—not a CCF prop but school property. Although the main speakers were the party leader, Mr. Jolliffe, and three other prominent men in the party, the attendance was only forty, including the chairman and the four speakers. However, the Conservatives and Liberals are, we believe, doing no better.

The crowd didn't give any indication of a special type of CCF following. They were all obviously of "the people," but as the CCF "people" includes everybody except a few financial gentlemen classed as monopolists who are not in the habit of attending political meetings the range covered was considerable.

Party Songs

The proceedings were slightly more revivalist than had been the custom in our other experiences with the hustings.

The meeting opened with a series of community songs which presumably were to get everybody into the social spirit, and which, from random observation, fell short of the aim.

One of the first verses went like this:

Heigho, Heigho, we CCF-ers know,
That each for all, and all for each,
Will win, Heigho, Heigho, Heigho,
Heigho,
We want the world to know,
The CCF is bound to grow, Heigho,
Heigho.

The world outside the school-room got to know very little about the party from the rendering of the verse.

Back view of one English family's solution to the travel and gasoline problem. It certainly looks more comfortable than standing wedged in a crowded holiday train or bus.

Another of the songs went:

Men in the grip of the farm and the factory,
Women the drudges of kitchen and mill
Children bereft of the playtime of childhood
Have claimed for their children the promise still.

Except for this sing-song innovation and a question and answer period, which the chairman said was a treat offered neither by the Liberals or the Tories, proceedings were much as usual.

There was a noticeable air of "I'll be a good fellow or else," but in view of the fairly recent marriage between farm, labor and intelligentsia within the Party this was quite understandable.

Absence of Humor

Mr. Jolliffe, chief representative of the intelligentsia present, was noticeably not at home with his "heighos", while the chairman, representing the other element, persisted in announcing all the speakers as "gentlemen of high scholastic distinction and academic qualifications" as if that blessed distinction were an idol before which the assemblage should kneel.

The speakers lacked the natural fire of their more experienced brethren of opposite creeds, but there was a flavor of sincerity in their beliefs. Mr. Jolliffe, quite obviously youthful, was far from a Pitt, and showed a quite apparent desire to be a political speaker, with gestures. His subject matter and delivery, freed from distractions, were clear and concise.

There was an excess of "monopolies" and "saving the people" in the various messages, and a great absence of humor, but the audience was quite attentive even though there was the continual suspicion that they were waiting for one really good old-fashioned blast with which they could agree. In mentioning his monopolies Mr. Jolliffe touched for a few minutes on the tobacco industry, and then he had the audience leaning forward, although there was an obvious anti-climax when he didn't say to the cent how much the CCF would reduce cigarettes per package.

There was a surprising lack of interest in the question and answer period. One listener, who obviously had a strong personal interest, did ask the leader what the CCF planned for war workers after the war. Mr. Jolliffe replied at satisfactory length with an outline on planning, its history and benefits, and how the CCF had plans for everything. When the questioner wasn't quite satisfied and asked specifically what the CCF planned to do with refrigerator factories after the war Mr. Jolliffe replied, again at satisfactory length, with a further outline of planning, its history and benefits, how the CCF had plans for everything, and how successfully New Zealand was making out under planning.

Cabinet Material

An elderly gentleman asked what the CCF would do about people who were out of work and couldn't keep up their mortgage payments and were turned out, and wouldn't it be better if they were only turned out temporarily and could move back in their homes again as soon as they could make the payments. Mr. Jolliffe replied that under the CCF there would be no unemployment.

One point that worried the various speakers was the accusation that the party did not have cabinet material available if it should win the election. The chairman, in reply to this, mentioned several times that the party had several professors in its midst, and also spoke of a farmer candidate who operated the most successful co-operative in Ontario. Mr. Jolliffe also spoke about him, and said he would form a fine cabinet.

The meeting lasted well on towards eleven o'clock, without the streamlining that the other parties have mostly adopted. Just before we were ready to go the speaker of the moment called a rest and said, "Now, before I continue if everybody will stand up and dig down in their pockets we can have a rest and the collection at the same time." Collection plates were then passed and seemed to be plentifully scattered with dollar bills to scuttle the monopolies.

In case this account should leave the wrong impression I would say that throughout the meeting was conducted in good spirit, with little of the backbiting traditionally common to political meetings. There was a touch of the revivalist spirit and a general attitude of inexperience, but there also was a very definite impression of genuine sincerity.

ANGELO'S • RESTAURANT
Famous for
STEAK - CHICKEN
RAVIOLI and SPAGHETTI
. . DINNERS . .
Special Attention paid to private parties.
144 CHESTNUT STREET

CHEMISTRY HELPS TO WIN THE WAR

. . . But A Whole Loaf is Still Better

YES, a whole loaf is better than half, but how often in the past has a half-eaten loaf been thrown away because mould had spoiled it?

In normal times bread spoiled by mould means a serious loss; in wartime such a loss is disastrous. That's why the discovery of "Mycoban" is so important to Canada and the rest of the United Nations.

"Mycoban" (sodium propionate) is a chemical product which, when added to the baker's dough, delays the growth of mould spores beyond the time when bread would normally grow stale. The addition of "Mycoban" does not affect the taste, quality, appearance or texture of the bread. Besides helping to save many thousands of loaves daily, "Mycoban" is also used to prolong the mould-free life of other bakers' products, and of butter, cheese, tobacco, honey and preserves.

Product of the Organic Chemicals Division of C-I-L, "Mycoban" is now being distributed throughout Canada to help Canadian bakers in their war against the blight of bread mould.

The contribution of "Mycoban" towards national food economy is another example of a product of Industrial Chemistry which helps Canada's war effort.

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED C-I-L

CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED

PA264

THE SCIENCE FRONT

Work for the Itch Doctors

BY DYSON CARTER

BEFORE the war, people who scratched themselves in public were regarded as proof that evolution never got very far with some families. Today itching is different. Science has taken the itch away from the hobo and given it to millions. Nowadays to be caught scratching at some obscure region of your anatomy may lead you straight to a committee of dermatologists . . . and fame in the medical journals.

Just imagine yourself walking out of the factory hospital and announcing proudly to a cheering throng of your fellow-workers that seven skin specialists have labelled your itch "follicular furunculosis." The best anybody previously got in your department was "folliculitis." Names like that are being thought up night and day by the new school of itch doctors.

Seriously, skin diseases have in the last few years assumed alarming proportions. Dermatitis has become epidemic. Rarely if ever are the itches infectious. You don't get them from other people. You catch the disease right on the job from what you work with.

Take a certain airplane factory on the Somewhere list. Not long ago it switched over to the production of a secret craft made largely from a new type of plywood. Eight hundred workers were in the section that prepared the plywood. When Doctors Louis Schwartz, Samuel Peck and John Dunn answered a rush call from this plant they found that 600 out of 800 employees had suffered from itch during the first six months of operation. Lost time was appalling. First-aid stations worked around the clock trying desperately to soothe the maddened scratchers and keep them on the job.

When the three dermatologists hurried to another related war plant they discovered a monthly labor turn-over of 40 among a total of 100 workers. Other shops had over half their men and women more or less handicapped by itching. Everywhere the trio of U.S. Public Health Service specialists report that ominous itches are spreading so fast that it looks like sabotage.

But it isn't. Rather, it's a reminder that everything science gives us is definitely *not* a blessing. This itching on a mass scale is an unrequested gift from research.

Plywood is a forceful example. It's made by cementing thin layers of wood. The bond is "glue" of specialized types, often compounded of synthetic resins. Even when the glue is made with more familiar gelatin or casein bases, there are complex chemicals added. Urea-formaldehyde and phenol-formaldehyde compounds are used. These laboratory triumphs have given us amazing new kinds of wood, stronger than sheet steel and lighter than aluminum, the wood that makes the Mosquito warplane. But in their wake has come a flood of "glue itch." Sounds nasty and feels worse.

THE trouble with dermatitis is that it doesn't "run its course" like a cold or the measles. When it progresses from bad to worse its cure may take painful, itching, boring months to complete. And immediately the cured patient again comes into contact with whatever started his skin on the way to a real dermatosis, he begins again from scratch —literally.

What does dermatitis look like? It has innumerable forms. Still, even so interesting a disease as folliculitis is fairly simple. It is inflammation around the hair roots (usually on arms and hands). Like all dermatoses, it can develop rapidly. Redness or rash is an early sign. Various pimples are advanced symptoms. The doctors call this papulation. All of a sudden the patient may find himself breaking out in blisters, frequently over large areas. This vesiculation stage may pass into ulceration, a condition of open sores.

Furunculosis — that interesting name back at the start—really means that you have boils not just in ones or twos but more or less generally. Obviously, any form of dermatitis is unpleasant to look at, bringing in the morale factor to add to discomfort. Top all this with the fact that many industrial dermatoses become very serious hospital cases and you see why doctors like Schwartz and Company are working triple shift trying to do something about it.

How are they getting along? Before we get to a communiqué, let's scan the enemy's forces. Although glue itch is undoubtedly the most spectacular of the industrial dermatoses—claiming as it often does up to 50 per cent casualties—other skin diseases are more to be feared. Typical are "oil folliculitis" and "oil dermatitis." These are causing havoc among metal workers and machinists. They result from oils that are constantly doused on industrial cutting tools: shapers, drills, planers, lathes, etc. Some animal and vegetable oils themselves start skin trouble. But to make the oils mix with water, and to help them do their machining work, chemists have added acids, alkalies, sulfonates, phenols, cresols, amines and what not. These chemicals get in and under the skin to start cellular sabotage on a grand scale.

IT REALLY is a wonder that the majority of men and women have skin that is immune to steady, eight-hour chemical attacks. The sensitive minority, however, is swiftly increasing. One motor factory is marking up dermatitis cases at the rate of 100 a month. The victims notice little black dots and pimples appearing on hands, arms, thighs and knees. This irritation spreads and passes into the blister and ulceration stages.

Some cutting oils wreak havoc. The terrific grind of huge lathes and gear cutters whips the oil into fine mist. This settles on faces, necks, under shirts. Even the medical names for the damage that results—like pseudocystic dilatation—are nothing compared to the itch.

In the factory, wiping hands and arms with oily rags or waste is a quick way to get dermatitis. Fine metal particles in such wipers invisibly scratch the skin, opening the way for chemical attack. And dermatologists are keenly aware of the fact that fungous infections ("athlete's foot" is one) on hands and feet make anyone far more liable to a wide range of these new skin diseases. Epidermophytosis, they call the primary infection. More people have it than ever before.

One complicating factor is individual sensitivity. Some workers, especially those with case histories of hay fever or eczema, develop skin allergies. A whole range of chemicals have been found guilty of making normal skins go super-sensitive. Whether or not you come down with a bad case of itch today or tomorrow may also depend upon your momentary state of health, emotional balance, digestion and exposure to sun and water.

THAT'S the bare outline of the crisis facing our dermatologists. Right now most of their work is emergency treatment. But they are advancing towards prevention. Their current advice is simple enough to be universally applied by management and employees together. . . . .

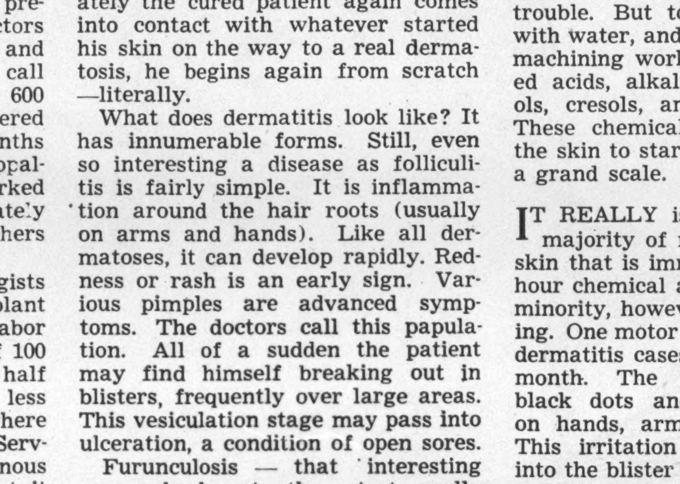
Keep the skin clean all over, at all times. Attend immediately to the slightest scratch or cut. Banish dirty rags. Use handles when applying any chemical or oil. Wear proper 'proofed gloves, aprons and pants. Have coveralls laundered often. Never use turpentine, gasoline or kerosene for cleansing. Prohibit abrasive soaps like "pumice", and cheap bulk soaps and soap powders. Use recommended cheap protective creams. And this is one time you can really believe the advertisements—warm water and plenty of mild toilet soap is not only best for complexion but the surest way to prevent itch. And that familiar warning: see your nurse or doctor the moment you start to scratch, because early dermatitis is easy to cure but the advanced stages are torturing.

Skin disease will almost certainly get worse from now on. The Dermatoses Investigation Service of the U.S. Public Health Service is carrying on a prevention campaign, supported by several insurance companies. But there are three serious barriers to improvement. Every day more irritant chemicals are being used. People know very little about the new dermatoses. And we need ten times more itch doctors than we have now.

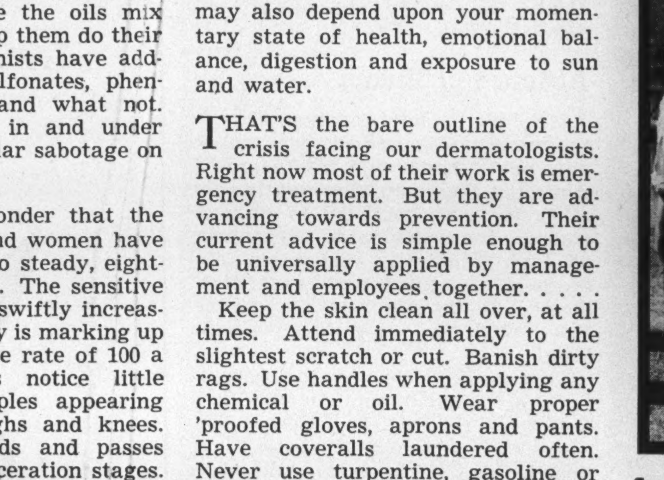
Several million people probably are going to scratch themselves sick. But you needn't be among them if only you practice prevention and get prompt attention at the first sign of pimples and rash.

Some of the wounded men from North Africa, now recuperating in England, are able to enjoy a game of bowls.

LET'S ALL DO MORE TO WIN THE WAR



BEFORE THE WAR: *Mrs. Hill had no problem buying all the food she wanted. She found everything she wanted in the stores.*



TODAY: *Mrs. Hill is digging for food . . . and victory. Like thousands of others she is playing an important part in producing vital food supplies . . . and she's getting a lot of fun out of it!*

THE MORE WE'RE IN IT THE QUICKER WE'LL WIN IT!

Yes, there *is* more fun than work in doing a war-effort job in your spare time, for the simple reason you know you're doing something to beat the enemy. There are a thousand and one jobs you can do — all vitally important. Don't waste time — get into the fight by doing a war-effort job at night!

This space contributed to the war effort by

DAWES BLACK HORSE BREWERY – DOW BREWERY
FRONTENAC BREWERY

NB-2

THE LONDON LETTER

Declining Coal Output Worries Britain

BY P. O'D.

GREAT Britain has its coal problem as well as the United States, and it is quite sufficiently acute. Output is still falling — slightly, but appreciably. And demand for industrial purposes connected with the war is steadily rising. Nothing really effective has so far been done to bridge the widening gap. It is even a question if anything effective can be done.

Last winter, in what might almost be called an orgy of self-sacrifice, the good old faithful public saved something like 11,000,000 tons. Whole families — what was left of them — huddled over the feeble embers of grate-fires. People cooked with the minimum of fuel, and bathed in four or five inches of water — "luke"! There may even have been patriots who heriocally refused to bathe at all.

By these and other economies — not forgetting the splendid cooperation of the weather — which was the mildest in half a century or more — last winter showed a handsome saving in fuel. But now all this hard-earned margin of safety is being offset by a drop of nearly 10,000,000 tons in output. The poor public is feeling rather discouraged about it. What's the use of making yourself a martyr to chilblains and goose-flesh and colds in the head, if it merely means that the miners are going to dig that much less of the precious black muck out of the mines?

The only person who sounded at all cheerful about the situation, when it was recently debated in the House of Commons, was the Minister of Fuel, Major Lloyd George. And even his assurance that "we shall see next winter through" was based on the proviso that there should be no falling off in output per miner, and even more drastic economies on the part of the public. (Somehow or other Ministers always get around to that.) His critics, many of them men who have spent their working lives in the industry, did not seem to share even his limited confidence.

Many of the factors contributing to the present situation are now beyond remedy. There is apparently no hope of getting back to the mines more than a small proportion of the younger men, who in the beginning of the war were called up for the Forces or permitted to go into war-industries, where the conditions of work and rates of pay were presumably better. As a result the average age of the active mining population has gone sharply upward; and an old miner can't produce as much coal as a young miner.

There is, however, one factor for which some remedy should and must be found; and that is the absenteeism among miners — chiefly the younger men, be it noted. They earn good wages, and in so severely rationed a land there is little they can spend their money on. But there is one thing they can always buy with it, and that is leisure. So they take a holiday whenever they feel like it.

In time of peace one could feel a good deal of sympathy for these slackers. Mining is hard and unpleasant work, dangerous too. But in time of war — well, that is a very different box of bricks. Major Lloyd George has so far trusted to appeals. The time seems to be coming when he will have to do something much more drastic. If and when he does get really tough about it, he will have behind him the support of the whole country — including the better elements among the miners. There are jobs that simply must be done, and coal mining is surely one of them.

Waste of Coal

While people are worrying so acutely about the depletion of the national coal stocks would seem to be a good time to bring up again the old question of how coal is used — by the domestic consumer, that is. British industry probably uses coal in an economical and scientific manner, though even here, it may be, there are possible improvements that would effect very important savings. Factory owners and managers, however, may be expected to be alive to such possibilities. In any case, it is not for a very lay layman like myself to dogmatise.

But about the domestic consumption of coal in this country, there can surely be no doubt at all. Even a one-eyed Solomon Islander should be able to see that of all the wasteful ways of burning coal the cherished British open fire is probably the most wasteful. Twenty-five per cent in heat radiated into the room and all the rest shooting up the chimney!

It is true that an open fire of "sea coal", as they used to call it in the old days when it all came south by shipload, is a very pleasant and cheerful sight. But not so cheerful if you have to hang over it with outstretched purple hands and a rug around your shoulders, while the rest of the room grows more and more like a deserted igloo. And not cheerful at all when you reflect that most of the heat is simply being wasted.

There should be better ways of burning the stuff; and, as a matter of fact, there are. There is even a special organisation for developing them, the British Coal Utilisation Research Association. You might be inclined to take something of the kind for granted, but the British industrialist has never been very forthcoming in his attitude towards the scientist. He is apt to regard the research specialist as a piece of modern swank, an impressive dummy to stick in the shop window. The war, however, has changed a good many attitudes, and this among them.

When the B.C.U.R.A. was started some ten years ago, it had a grant of £200 from the Mining Association. Think of it — less than $1,000! And from the wealthy and powerful Mining Association! That gives some measure of the respect of British industry for science. Now the Association spends £200,000 a year, and will soon be spending probably five times that amount.

Recently an area of some 20-odd acres was purchased just outside London. It is the intention to establish there a permanent research station. Later on, it is hoped, this will be made the nucleus of an industrial university. If Mr. John Godolphin Bennett, the head of it, has his way, this will be done; and he is a man with a knack of getting his way. Besides, he is only forty. There should be a lot of mileage in him yet.

Old and New Farming

Canadians are apt to think in a somewhat patronizing way about English farming as small-time stuff, very picturesque, very old-fashioned, very comfortable, but small—small in the land farmed, small in the crops produced, small in the return. They think of it in terms of flowering hedge-rows and thatched barns and methods dating back to the Tudors.

There are plenty of farms in England that would fit easily enough into this sentimental picture. Long may they flourish! Not all of farming virtue lies in mere bigness, and it would be sad to see the lovely English countryside turned into a kind of vast factory for the production of food—however necessary that may be at present. Farming is not merely an industry. It is also a way of life, as a good many of the planners are apt to forget.

At the same time, there are also in England a certain number of farms that for size and scientific organization would make even a Western wheat-grower gasp. Lord Cornwallis in the House of Lords the other day spoke of a farmer he knew, whose turn-over last year was £500,000—yes, more than $2,000,000! He didn't give his name. Perhaps he thought it would be more friendly not to tip off the tax-collectors, little as such precautions avail.

Cosy Little Palace

Large as are the stipends of some of the bishops of the Church of England, they are not nearly enough for what the eminent recipients are expected to do with them. As a result of the complaints of bishops who have found that, when they had paid all their official expenses, they had hardly anything left for themselves to live on, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have now made it possible for a bishop to hand over to them the house and property of the bishopric and the responsibility of maintenance, and accept for himself a reduced stipend. In this way, what he gets will at least be his own.

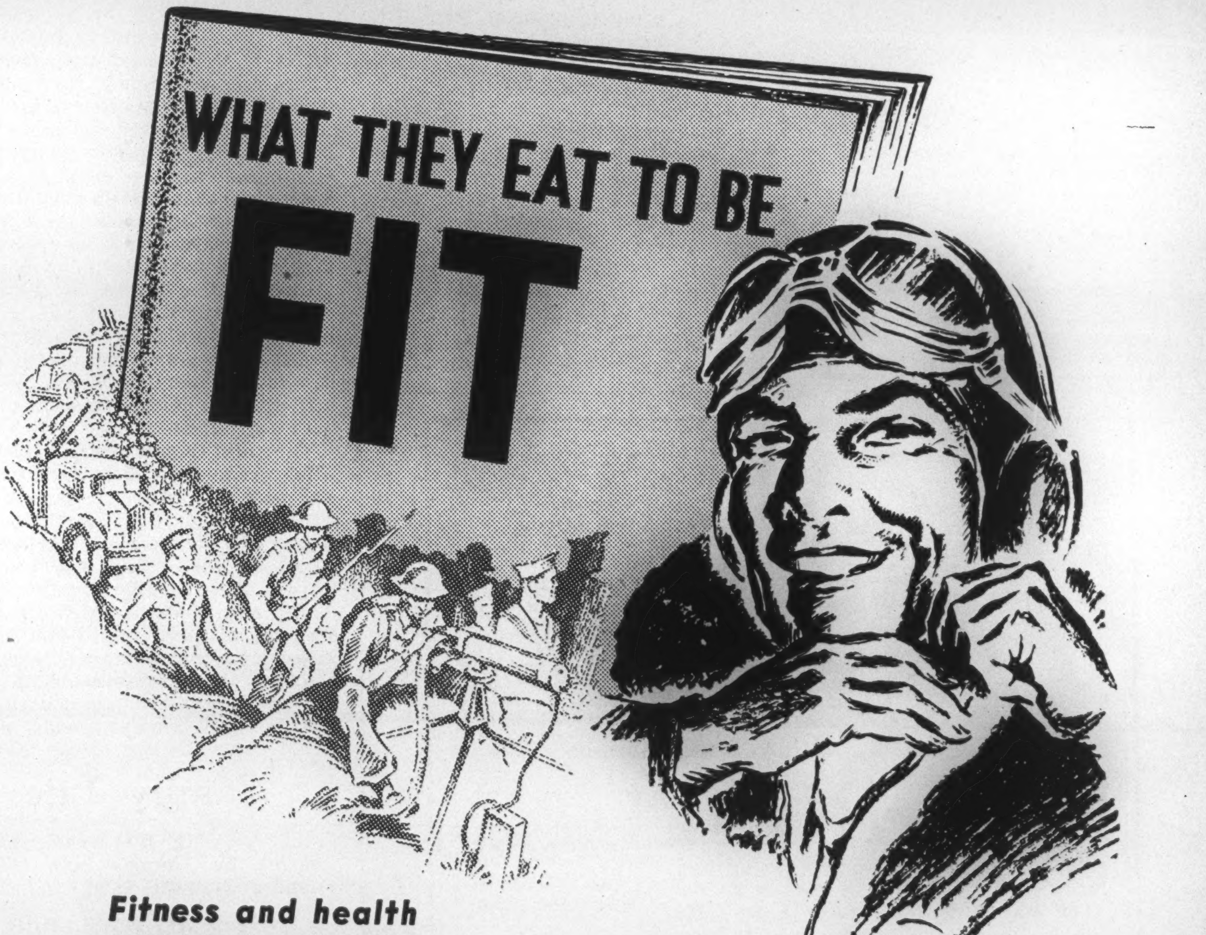
The Archbishop of York has already taken advantage of this new ruling. And now the Bishop of London is following his august and prudent example. You can hardly blame him, when you consider that he is expected to live in Fulham Palace and keep it up. Fulham Palace is a cosy little residence with 54 rooms. Think of trying to run a place like that nowadays!

Goes Back to A.D. 631

Visitors to London always seem to find it a little odd—if they think about the matter at all—that the Bishop of London should live away out there by Putney Bridge. But the connection of the See of London with Fulham is a very ancient one. It actually goes back more than 13 centuries to 631, when the Manor of Fulham—the "place of fowls"—became the property of the See. And that is quite a long time, even for historical connections in this country.

The present Fulham Palace is nothing like so old as you might expect. With the exception of a part that was built in the reign of Henry VII, most of it was erected in the 18th century. It is a big, comfortable sort of place, with no particular pretensions to beauty. There will, therefore, be no artistic heart-burnings at the suggestion that it should be divided up, with the Bishop of London occupying one part of it, and the rest being turned into a diocesan hostel.

This is the advice of the committee that was appointed to go into the matter, and it will no doubt be followed. It seems sensible, even though one may be a little vague as to just what sort of hostel a diocesan hostel is. Something rather grimly respectable, I feel.



Fitness and health in wartime is the subject of an important booklet just issued under the joint auspices of the Life Assurance Companies of Canada and the Canadian Medical Association. Extensive information is given on the scientifically balanced rations of the Royal Canadian Air Force and other branches of the Armed Services, including listing of food constituents essential to maintain stamina, alertness, robust health and all-round efficiency.

The foods served to all members of the R.C.A.F. are of vital importance in maintaining the high standards of health and efficiency this exacting service demands. . . . Now, this timely and valuable information is published for the benefit of all Canadians; for today, proper food is a weapon of war — vitally essential to the good health of all our Armed Forces — all our civilians.

S. L. de Carteret

Deputy Minister of National Defence for Air.

Free

The booklet is free. It is illustrated in full colour. It gives complete vitamin values of typical meals. Get it today from any Sun Life representative or write to:—

SUN LIFE OF CANADA
321 Sun Life Building
Montreal, Que.

SUN LIFE OF CANADA

BUY YOUR BOOKS FROM
BURNILL'S
100 Yonge Street Between King & Adelaide
PHONE ADELAIDE 2787
MAIL ORDERS POSTPAID

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto

English Girl Goes Farming

FARMER'S GIRL, by Elizabeth Harland. (Oxford, $3.00.)

COME war or peace, men and women must eat, and seed-time and harvest must not fail. A London secretarial woman, described as "thirty-ish", saw her job float away when the prospect of coming war ham-strung business. She answered an advertisement which demanded an intelligent woman, able to drive a car, to assist in the management of a farm in Norfolk. The compelling force of the ad was the phrase "Experience unnecessary".

She found herself ultimately at Silford Manor, a farm of a thousand acres employing thirty men, and a varying number of women according to season, growing, besides ordinary grains, peas, carrots, cabbages and the like, often in plots of from fifty to one hundred acres each. The cattle herd numbered forty-eight and there was a colony of pedigreed pigs. There was a very delirium of book-keeping about it. Records were kept of the product of every field for years back, the dates of cultivation, fertilization, sowing and harvest. Each cow munched her hay in a maze of statistics about milk production. Farming in this manner was surely Big Business and was not to be learned in a fortnight. How the author learned and labored through two years of war is the theme of the book. Whether bombs fell or not people had to be fed and the day's work went on in spite of mounting difficulties.

The description of the people of the farm, how they talked and toiled and endured is admirably done. Few novels have a better feeling for characterization. People in Canada, accustomed to the general happy-go-lucky system of farming, east or west, will find the day-to-day record of Silford Manor Farm most interesting. Miss Harland writes admirably, and with a continual smile.

Racial Strains

WHAT AMERICA MEANS TO ME, by Pearl Buck. (Longmans, Green, $2.50.)

EVERYBODY want to be free. So says Mrs. Buck, with accuracy. Therefore, she argues, the dominance of one race by another must cease. And that dominance she calls Imperialism. It is a sweet thought that Great Britain, for example, should have cleared out of Burma long ago and left the Burmese to work out their own salvation. They did so, for a thousand years during which time upstart native rulers established a record of cruelty, bloodshed and famine, in the midst of natural plenty, which has seldom been matched. But it is inconvenient to be troubled with history when discussing what's wrong with the world.

The main theme of this book is the color-problem in the United States and here the author speaks her mind with energy and forthrightness. Again her idealism is sound, provided all human frailties and traditions are set aside as unimportant. In her novels Mrs. Buck reveals deep understanding of the human heart and the graces of a charming, highly civilized woman. In her discussion of world affairs there is a strain of wilfulness. But her work always "reads" well.

Family Tale

"TILL I COME BACK TO YOU", a novel, by Thomas Bell. (McClelland & Stewart. $2.50.)

BY MARY DALE MUIR

AS THE title suggests this is a story of youth going off to war. More than that it is the story of youth halted in its planned adventures by world catastrophe. Somewhat tedious in its beginnings, the story, short as it is, succeeds in giving an intimate, not too pleasant, picture of a typical American family. There is some good conversation when the family meet but the little jealousies and bickerings tend to obscure the underlying loyalties and affections. There is truth none-the-less in the portrayal of the satisfaction in a minor success, in the mother's wearied acceptance of further family responsibilities and in the unsuccessful daughter's arrangement of family affairs to suit herself.

Against this somewhat sordid background the love story is all the more refreshing just as, against the family's accepted attitudes and modes of thought, Miley's questing mind and honest attack on things are a welcome relief.

Unity of Response

FOR ALL MEN BORN, by Margaret Macprang Mackay. (Longmans, Green. $3.00.)

BY MARY DALE MUIR

IT IS pleasant watching a character and a story suddenly snap into life. This is exactly what happens to "Kay" and to this novel when confronted with the attack on Pearl Harbor. Up till that moment there is a woodenness, an unreality about "Kay," not entirely accounted for by her previous wearing experiences in China. On December 7th, her wedding day, the Japs strike at Pearl Harbor, her life assumes focus and the author has her story well in hand.

The attack acts as a welding force among the peoples of Hawaii, making the Americans keenly aware of their united power and willingness to fight and suffer; lending them understanding of Herr Professor Frankel, political refugee from Austria, Flight Lieutenant Hendrik Vos, free Dutch flier with the R.A.F. and Primrose Grey, English child refugee from the bombs of London.

In parts this is a tender story of human relationships, loves, fears and confidences. When less tender, it is no less human, as the underlying firmness and insistence on a way of life, even to the point of death in its defence, break through.

Flood and Fear

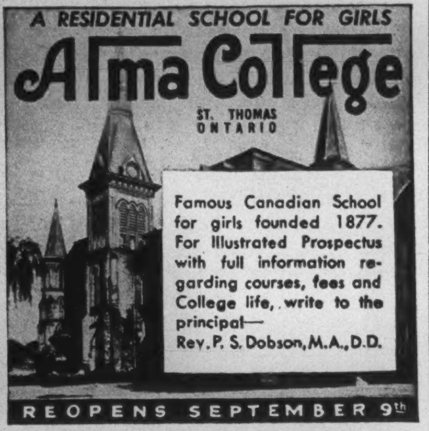
HEAVEN IS A WIND-SWEPT HILL, a novel, by Earl Guy. (Macmillans, $2.75.)

THEY say that Old Man River has been thrown and hog-tied at last. So the engineers in Washington declare. If it be true, a special Thanksgiving Day should be declared for the fighting meek, who for years have been trying to farm the rich bottomlands under the slight protection of a levee.

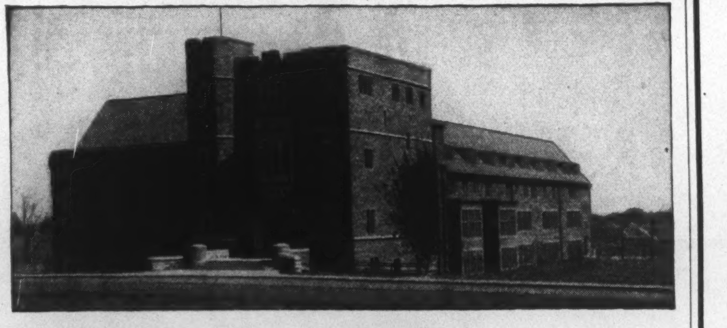
Here is a book telling the story of three days and nights of wind and slashing winter rain when the river creeps up and up, when tributary streams run backward and flood the flats, when every able-bodied man is called to the levee to buttress it with brush and rock and sandbags, when the river drives against a score of weak spots, partly breaking through, but not quite, when settlers leave their cabins and load their goods on scows.

Sam and Matty Drindle with their two little daughters face this long-drawn-out terror with the kind of resolution specially honored on battle-fields. With death just around the corner they and their neighbors reveal a quality of spirit steel-bright and clean.

Mr. Guy's characters are definite in outline and in color. "Grandma" in particular is a triumph. So is "George", the poor negro whose last possession, a weary mule, is swept away. The tragedy is told with fine reticence, the humor is earthy and persistent. Altogether, an exciting story admirably told.



BRANKSOME HALL
10 ELM AVE., TORONTO
A Residential and Day School for Girls
Junior and Honour Matriculation—Nursery, Kindergarten and Junior School—Art—Music—Household Economics—Secretarial Course—Swimming Pool—Skiing at School Farm
School re-opens Wed. Sept. 8th
For illustrated calendar write the Principal
MISS EDITH M. READ, M.A. LL.D


HAVERGAL COLLEGE TORONTO
DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL for GIRLS
From Kindergarten to Honour Matriculation; also Business, Household Science and other special subjects. Music, Art, Science, Gymnastics, Dancing. Excellent, well equipped buildings. Out-of-door games in beautiful playing grounds of over thirty-five acres.
MODERN JUNIOR SCHOOL. Junior School includes: Kindergarten to Grade Seven—Trained Teachers, Physical Training and Games.
For Prospectus and Information write
THE PRINCIPAL, MISS G.E. MILLARD
Applications now being received for the autumn term.

Trafalgar School for Girls

A fine boarding and day school where your daughter will receive the perfect balance of scholastic training, character building and pleasant living. Courses to University entrance — with special departments in music, languages and art.
Trafalgar School is in a healthful and beautiful situation on the slope of Mount Royal with skating, tennis and gymnasium on the grounds and good skiing and riding close by.
For full information write to the principal:
Miss Joan M. V. Foster—M.A., Ph.D. (McGill, Oxford and Bryn Mawr)
Trafalgar School, 3495 Simpson Avenue, Montreal
Estb'd 1887. Affiliated with McGill University

BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL
LENNOXVILLE, P.Q. CANADA
107th YEAR
Country Boarding School for Boys from eight to eighteen.
Separate Preparatory School for Boys
Michaelmas Term begins September 14th, 1943
C. G. M. GRIER, M.A., Headmaster
For Prospectus apply to F. R. Pattison, M.A.

RIDLEY COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1889
ST. CATHARINES, ONT.
PREPARES BOYS FOR UNIVERSITY, SERVICES OR BUSINESS CAREERS
Lower School for Boys 8 to 14
Upper School for Boys 14 to 18
A large number of valuable Entrance Scholarships, Bursaries and Leonard Awards available every year in both schools
Courses leading to Pass and Honours Matriculation. Special course for boys seeking business careers. Cadet Training and Civil Defence Activities.
Unusual Facilities for Physical Development
New Gymnasium, Swimming Pool, Squash Courts, Tennis Courts, Spacious Grounds, Covered Rink
School Re-opens: Tuesday, September 14th
Prospectus and Full Information on request
H. C. GRIFFITH, M.A., LL.D., Headmaster

Ashbury College
ROCKCLIFFE PARK NEAR OTTAWA
Founded 1891
A boarding and day school for boys. Fireproof buildings—University Graduate Masters—Ample varied diet. Large playing grounds for organized sports. Close personal supervision over the physical and intellectual well-being of the boys.
Boys received from six years upwards and prepared for University, Royal Navy and business life.
Next term commences Wednesday, September 15th, boarders returning on the night of Tuesday, September 14th.

For prospectus and information regarding scholarships, Leonard Foundation awards, apply to
N. M. ARCHDALE, M.A., Headmaster

Cantab College
Principal
L. S. N. HOARE, M.A., A.A.L.P.A.
Cambridge University
Matriculation Specialists
Middle and Upper school for Boys.
Fall Term Commences Sept. 7th.
KI. 8318. 287 Russell Hill Road TORONTO

Meisterschaft COLLEGE
Shortest and Surest Method
MATRICULATION and COMMERCE
Fall term begins September 7th
2 ST. CLAIR AVENUE, EAST - - - - - TORONTO, CANADA

Ontario Ladies' College
FOUNDED 1874 WHITBY, ONTARIO
A Residential School for Girls, near Toronto
Public School to Honour Matriculation, Music, Art and Handicrafts, Household Science, Secretarial Courses, and Dramatics. Ideally situated in one hundred acres of grounds. Swimming Pool and Gymnasium. Physical Education and Riding under resident Mistresses.
School re-opens Sept. 14th. Calendar on Request
REV. C. R. CARSCALLEN, M.A., D.D., Principal

Trinity College School PORT HOPE ONTARIO
Founded 1865
A Boarding School in the Country—for boys from 8 to 18 years
A thorough training is given in all the elements of good citizenship.
Valuable Scholarships.
A very limited number of vacancies are open.
Michaelmas Term Begins on September 15th.
Full information will be gladly sent on request to the Head Master, Philip A. C. KETCHUM, M.A., B.Paed.

WEEK IN RADIO

Daffy, Entertaining, Educational

BY FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

THE three-quarters of a million people who listen regularly on Saturday nights to that daffy, entertaining and educational show, "Share the Wealth", will rejoice to learn that early in September the sponsors will bring the program back to the air-waves. Three quarters of a million people is a lot of people. It's a big audience for one program. It's proof that people listen to the radio, and debunks the fallacy that "nobody listens to the radio on Saturday nights".

More women than men listen to "Share the Wealth" in the studio audience. The exact figures, according to a survey are: male audience 42 per cent; female, 53.7 per cent. Four point three per cent wouldn't give their sex.

The show is most popular with the men and women of the armed forces. The figures show: armed services 45.2 per cent; civilian 30.7; war worker 10.8; no answer 13.3.

The survey audience was asked if they thought the program was entertaining. Ninety-one point 7 per cent said yes. They were asked if it was educational as well. Eighty-eight per cent said yes.

Sixty-one point 2 per cent said they listen to the program regularly, 38.8 occasionally. Ninety-three point 3 per cent of those questioned said that other members of their family listen to the show, too.

The broadcast is heard from 32 stations. It's just as popular in the Maritimes as on the Pacific coast. I know a family at Laclu, near Kenora, who wouldn't dare go outside the range of a radio on a Saturday night when "Share the Wealth" is on the air. A Canadian concert artist, travelling from coast to coast, told me that the two questions people ask her most are "What are the Happy Gang like?" and "Would it be possible to see the 'Share the Wealth' program if I ever came to Toronto?"

When the sponsors of the program were asked to explain the success of their show, they said that the fact that it featured a simple partnership had something to do with it. Basically, the formula is: each studio contestant draws an entry letter, the sender of which becomes that studio contestant's air partner. Every time a studio contestant wins, the air partner wins, too. A box front doubles whatever the air partner wins. Prizes range from $2 to $20 for regular questions. The feature "Oscar" question has been worth as much as $592 if a box front were enclosed.

To my mind, the master of ceremonies, Stan Francis, is 80 per cent of the fun. Francis is short and stoutish. He's a born actor. He acts on the stage and off. He's got a nimble wit that has an answer ready for all occasions. He's funnier to watch than he is to hear on the air. The studio audiences love him.

My pet peeve about "Share the Wealth" is that the listener away out on the prairies who has sent in a box front or something gets more money for being the silent partner than the man or woman in the studio who answers the question correctly. That system must have something to do with increasing sales of the product, but to the average listener it doesn't make sense.

ALL you need do to prove the popularity of "Share the Wealth" among the troops is to see how readily the tickets for the studio show are picked up at the canteens where they are distributed, and then go and watch the faces of the servicemen and women as they enjoy the show. You should see the smile on the girl from Yorkton, Sask., as she leaves the stage with folding money in her hands.

Before travelling restrictions became so strict, "Share the Wealth" went out to the army and air camps, and the troops had a wonderful time. Commanding officers said that hundreds of men cancelled their leaves so that they wouldn't miss the show. When the telephone lines and remote control pickups became difficult to arrange, these week-end jaunts to the camps had to be discontinued.

"Share the Wealth" is a morale builder, in and out of the services. From the very beginning of the war the show has contributed time and effort, promoting government and social welfare drives. I've seen letters from the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., the Boy Scouts, the government, the Red Cross, and all the services, thanking the sponsors for their services.

To read the letters that come to "Share the Wealth" proves what a boon radio is to people who live alone, or in isolated districts. People who find their enjoyment in books, movies and the theatre because they have ready access to these sometimes forget that there are thousands of people who never see a new book, who live in places where there isn't a movie for 80 miles, and they haven't seen a "legitimate" show in their lives. To these people radio is a wonderful new entertainment.

Very few listeners interviewed had any suggestions for improving "Share the Wealth". Most of them thought it OK as is. Those who did make suggestions offered the following:

"Increase the money given away."

"Questions could be of a more intellectual nature."

"Program isn't long enough."

"Ask more questions about geography and history."

"Send more prizes to western Canada."

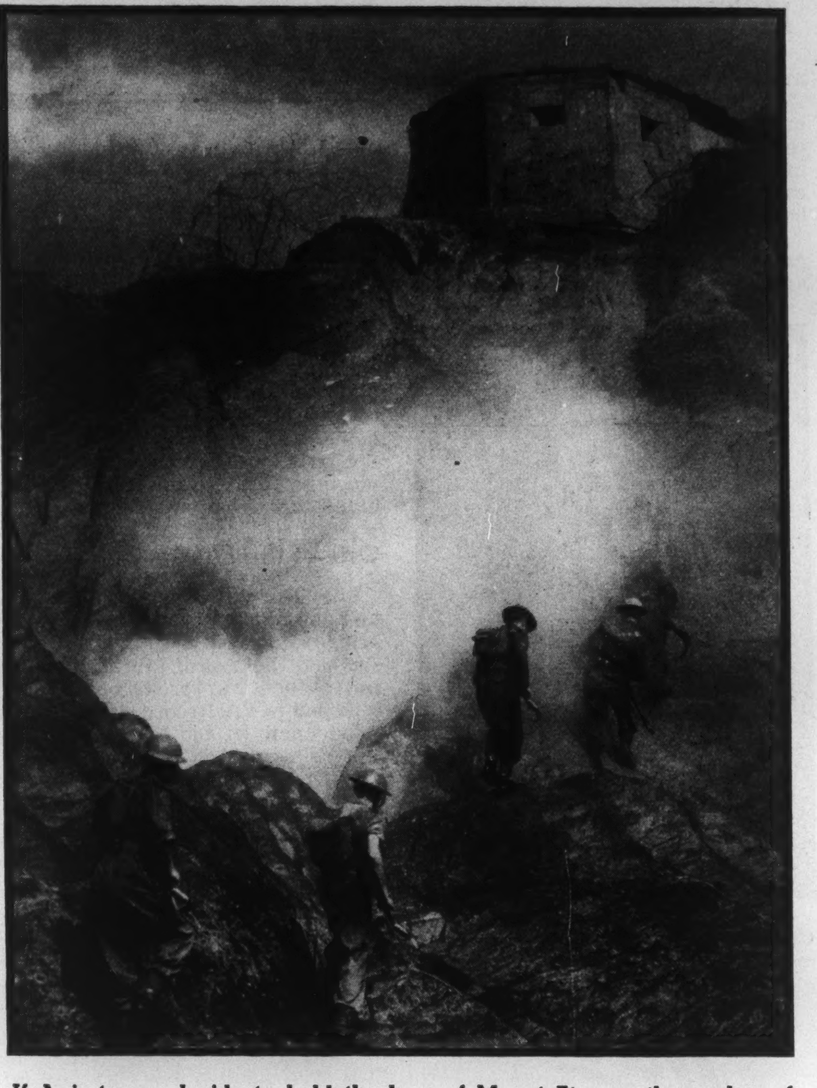
"Too much fooling around."

"The bell is rung too fast."

For my own part, I'd like the show much better if the questions were more difficult. That's not because I know all the answers of the ones that are asked, but I feel that sometimes Stan Francis makes the questions too easy to answer. "Information Please" gives me more satisfaction intellectually than "Share the Wealth", but I'll wager a cookie "Share the Wealth" has a bigger audience than "Information Please", and makes more people happier.

RADIO ramblings: The parliamentary committee on radio has concluded its hearings and has made its report . . . the lovely Frances James, who is Mrs. Murray Adaskin in real life, started a new series on the CBC this week. . . Montreal's "Sunday Night Show" is one of the bright spots on the air these summer days . . . it's curious hearing one's own friends on the air from England and Africa these days . . . Peter Stursberg, Andy Cowan, Matt Halton, Bert Powley and others. . . Bob Bowman is now covering the Canadian industrial front for CBC, and wishes he could be with the Canadian troops . . . articles published in the magazine "Coronet" are now being dramatized for the air over CBS. . . Gladys Swarthout is the favorite singer in our house . . . does that man Frank Munns *sleep* in the radio station? . . . he's on the air practically day and night. . . Hanson W. Baldwin is to do a Sunday commentary on the war over the Blue network . . . wasn't that a wonderful show from Bob Hope and Frances Langford in England? . . . *Time* Magazine will open a five-day-a-week show on August 2, over the Blue network. . . The Boston Pops Orchestra will do four open-air shows, first program last week . . . workers in Moscow, London, Sydney and Chungking were on an international "War Workers Salute" program over the Blue Network last week. . . Vox Pop has been visiting the troops and civilians on the Alaskan Highway. . . Bill Henry will occupy the time Fridays usually taken by Elmer Davis. . . Fulton Oursler, Louella Parsons and Robert St. John will replace Walter Winchell while he is on holidays. . . Jerry Lester opened a new Sunday show last week. . . William Shirer is back from England with a prediction that Germany ought to be licked within two years although many Britishers believe she will collapse sooner.

STILL more chatter: The Air Force quiz is to continue for another 13 weeks. . . I like Jack Fuller's announcing. . . Walt Disney is to broadcast this Saturday, July 31, on how youthful artists can help in the war. . . CBS News Editor Paul White is described in the current issue of *Esquire*. . . CBS Correspondent Larry Lesueur has a new book "Twelve months that changed the world". . . Leland Stowe was guest of John W. Vandercook last Sunday on the Blue network. . . "Comrades in Arms" continues to be heard over the CBC, and friends report they like it. . . Merrill Denison's stories on the CBC are better than average . . . but whoever monitored the program on Sunday July 18 murdered it. . . Joseph Sedgwick presented the case of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters at the Parliamentary Committee on radio session. . . I miss Jack Benny. . .



If Axis troops decide to hold the base of Mount Etna as the anchor of their 55-mile line behind which, it is believed, they will make their last-ditch stand for Sicily, its formidable mountain slopes should not prove too tough for British and Canadian assault troops like these. Men who took part in the fighting at Narvik and Crete are seen here in pre-invasion battle manoeuvres launching an attack up steep cliff slopes.

These two pictures look alike. Yet one is from the brush of a Master—the other a copy by one of his pupils. Only an expert can select the one that is worth the money.

YOUR RADIO PROGRAM in the Province of Quebec also needs an expert. Whether in French or English, it must be geared to the preferences, the thinking and the understanding of its audience. It looks simple to transfer or translate an English program for Quebec Province. Yet it may be, and often is, an entire waste of money and effort. Handled, however, by experts who specialize on both French and English radio for Quebec, radio shows greater listener-interest than in any other province. May we discuss your radio questions with you?

RADIO PROGRAMME PRODUCERS
MONTREAL CANADA

RADIO INFORMATION

—accurate, up-to-date, and helpful in planning YOUR advertising or public relations program—is always at your disposal. Just ask us for it.

STOVIN & WRIGHT

Representing 21 Independent Radio Stations in 21 Leading Markets

Montreal • Toronto
Winnipeg

GROW BLUEBERRIES

enormous cultivated Blueberries, large as Grapes, sweet and delicious — Unsurpassed for commercial or home planting. Write today for Special Blueberry Bulletin and Catalog in full color — FREE

TOBE'S TREERY, NIAGARA ON THE LAKE ONT

—SAYS "OLD SARGE"

... need the right weapons against ... And you need to rout fleas if ... dog is to keep in good health ... condition.

Our secret weapon for fleas is the ONE-TWO: *One*, a flea-killing (and ...-conditioning) bath with SKIP-FLEA Soap. . . . *Two*, frequent dust... with SKIP-FLEA Powder — it ...ghters new arrivals.

...ght your dog's fleas with SKIP-FLEA. At all drug and pet stores. ... Sergeant's Dog Book, too! (Or ... coupon below.)

Sergeant's Dog Medicines, Ltd.
Dept. 82-G, 165 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont.
Please mail a FREE, 40-page, illustrated Sergeant's Dog Book to:

Prov.

Sergeant's
DOG MEDICINES

CAMP WABI-KON

LAKE TIMAGAMI

OVERNIGHT BY RAIL FROM TORONTO OR VIA THE FERGUSON HIGHWAY

There's fun or rest for the whole family at Camp Wabi-Kon in the unspoiled Northland, where nature is at its best.

Summer sports of all kinds—swimming, boating, canoeing, bathing on the beach, hiking, tennis, badminton, dancing.

Excellent Fishing in Waters that Have Not Been Fished Out.

Comfortable furnished cabins or walled and floored tents. Main recreation hall and dining room with excellent meals and service. Reasonable rates.

...or wire H. W. WILSON, Camp Wabi-Kon, Wabi-Kon P.O., Lake Timagami, Ont.

WORLD OF WOMEN

She Walks The Quarterdeck

BY JACQUELINE PHILLIPS

"HERE she comes, all together! Hip, hip, hooray and a tiger!" Fifty throats gave voice to an almost deafening cheer as Captain Dorothy Isherwood walked down the broad stairway of Kingsmill House, the Wren officers' residence in Ottawa, into the ante-room where her excited officers were waiting to greet her.

Wednesday, June 30, 1943, was a gala day for the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service. Not only was it their Commander's birthday, but the signal had come through that she was no longer a Commander, she had been promoted to the rank of Captain. For the first time in the history of the Royal Canadian Navy, a woman had been appointed to the rank of acting Captain! She came, smiling, into the room and the girls closed round her in a circle voicing their congratulations and hiding her from outside view.

Capt. Dorothy Isherwood, W.R.C.N.S.

One of the First

Miss Dorothy Isherwood was born in Lancashire and educated at Cambridge University. For four years she held the post of Librarian at Vassar. When war broke out she was attached to the Recorded Programme Department of the B.B.C., a position she relinquished to become one of the first women to enlist in the Women's Royal Naval Service.

In company with Superintendent Carpenter, she came to Canada in May, 1942, on loan from the British Navy, to help set up the framework for the Canadian counterpart of the British Service. Since that time she has travelled across Canada, from coast to coast, arranging the set-up of Recruiting Depots, finding sites for land ship establishments, and interviewing thousands of women and girls who applied for entrance into the Navy. Before she came to Canada, Captain Isherwood was in charge of Drafting and Recruiting for the entire English organization. When Captain Brock, R.C.N.V.R., left Canada for service in England, she succeeded him as Director of the Canadian Service.

Signals

The following night we saw her again. Late though it was she was sitting at her desk in her room at Kingsmill House, going through a huge pile of mail. On one side was a stack of telegrams—the Navy call them signals — and she looked as fresh and trig in a gay flower-sprigged housecoat as though the day were only beginning. There were vases of flowers everywhere, stately beautiful bouquets of white gladioli and long stemmed red roses, as well as humbler little bunches of Sweet William and daisies.

She stood up to greet us and smiled, with her eyes as well as her mouth. About five feet three inches in height, blue eyes, a mouth that naturally turns up at the corners, and an English complexion of strawberries and cream. She pushed a hand through soft wavy brown hair, lightly sprinkled with gray, indicated a chair and said: "Do sit down."

As she spoke during the ensuing conversation one quality seemed to stand out, her sincerity. There is in her a deep well of rare goodness which made clear the reason for the devotion she receives from officers and ratings alike. They seem to know that for her the Service comes first, just as she hopes it does for them.

Two Services

She spoke of her amazement at how Canadian women, too, women from the prairies and the inland provinces who had never seen the sea, or any ship larger than a lake steamer, should feel that same urge to serve the sea.

"You see," she said, "I have had the interesting and fascinating experience of belonging to two Services and I have been constantly thrilled by the enthusiasm and response shown by the Canadian Wrens. In Great Britain the Wrens are fighting for their lives, their very existence; here where it would seem the urgency of the situation is remote, I should have expected a lessening of enthusiasm. Never have I met with any girls who are so eager to give of their best, who respond so readily to the call of duty."

Wren Motto

"I want you to know," Miss Isherwood said, "that I take off my hat to the Canadian Wren. I am proud to be a member of the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service. I know why they enlisted. I know that they will carry the job through to the bitter end, carry it through gaily and without whining, however boring it may be at times, because they know that to be an integral part of the Royal Canadian Navy is a reward in itself."

"Do you remember the day you enlisted? Did you think, then, that you would one day be a Captain?"

She shook her head and laughed. "How well I remember it! I remember that I had to wait a long time to be interviewed. I wouldn't have minded the waiting if I could have been sure that I would get in. That was all that mattered, that I get in. The first thing they asked me was 'Why did you want to join the Navy?' 'Because,' I replied, 'I have always enjoyed crossing the Atlantic," and she laughed again at the recollection.

"What did they say to that?"

"They roared with laughter and told me that life in the Wrens would not be a luxury liner picnic. They asked me if I knew the Wren motto. I said I didn't, and they told me."

"What is it?" we asked.

"Never at sea," she said.

RETURN

RAKING the lawn today,
  Smelling the sweet, damp earth,
Hearing the meadow-lark,
  Tokens of spring's rebirth,—

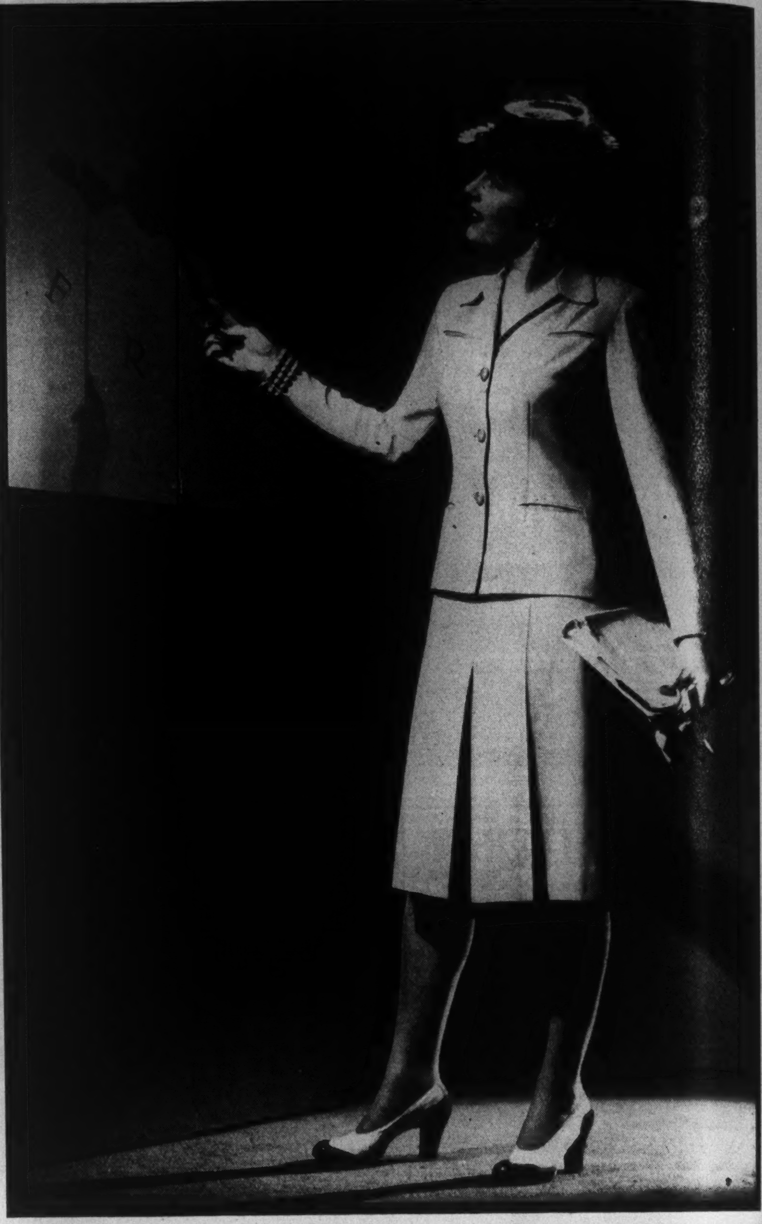
Came to me then this truth,
  Who am no longer young:
I shall not dread to lie,
  The grass and leaves among.

Thought is so often grief,
  Love is so often pain,
It will not seem too hard,
  To lay them down again,

Mingling my little dust
  Deep in the leafy soil,
Sad heart and tired brain,
  Needing no more to toil.—

Spirit, intangible, strong,
  Still may ascend to the light;
When robins sing again
  And spring makes all things
    bright.

ELAINE M. CATLEY.



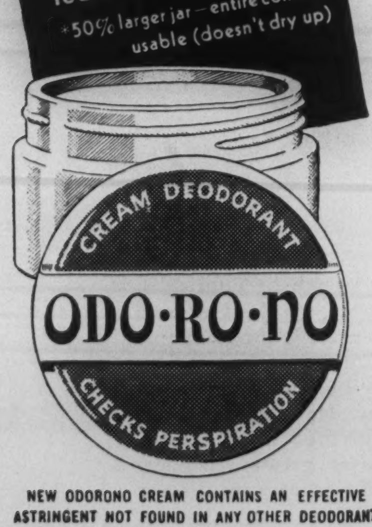
Because it provides a background for oft-changed accessories to spice it with drama or key it to a more conservative mood, this suit is a type highly approved of by clothes-conscious women for its ability to look correct for any occasion. The style is classic—simple in line, meticulous in detail. The fabric is spun rayon that has been pre-tested for Courtauld's "Quality-Control" to assure its endurance qualities.

THE FILM PARADE

Mary Lowrey Ross is recognized as one of the ablest as well as one of the wittiest of film reviewers. Her comment on the current cinema is an outstanding feature of every SATURDAY NIGHT.—The Publishers.

SATURDAY NIGHT, The Canadian Weekly

this
Cream Deodorant Stops Perspiration
SAFELY Doesn't irritate skin or harm clothing.
QUICKLY Acts in 30 seconds. Just put it on, wipe off excess, and dress.
EFFECTIVELY Stops perspiration and odour by effective pore inactivation.
LASTINGLY Keeps underarms *sweet* and *dry* up to 3 days.
PLEASANTLY Pleasant as your favourite face cream—flower fragrant—white and stainless.
and
this big jar contains 21 more applications* for 39¢ than other leading deodorants
*50% larger jar—entire contents usable (doesn't dry up)



NEW ODORONO CREAM CONTAINS AN EFFECTIVE ASTRINGENT NOT FOUND IN ANY OTHER DEODORANT

Oriental Cream
GOURAUD

applied to exposed parts will prevent sun and wind burn, giving an attractive appearance at all times.
White, Flesh, Rachel, Sun-Tan

The sink doesn't need the vitamins—your family does. Water in which vegetables have been cooked is full of nourishment—far too good to waste. Just add OXO to that hot vegetable water and—presto—as tempting and tasty a soup as ever touched your palate, full of rich, beefy goodness.

It's a SHAME to throw vegetable water down the sink

Small bottle FLUID OXO equals 20 OXO CUBES — 11 oz. bottle 40 OXO CUBES.

WORLD OF WOMEN

You Don't Know Beans

BY JOCELYN MOORE

NINE bean rows did William Butler Yeats plan to have on the lake Isle of Innisfree. All right, you know that. But I'll bet you that if the poem had been written by Thomas Stearns Eliot, scholars would have gotten busy pointing out that this undoubtedly harks back to the Roman custom of throwing nine beans over their shoulders nine times, with the idea of placating their Stygian ancestors. They also had to recite nine times the words "I redeem myself and my family by these beans." Then they'd go off to the baths to play bean-dice or to black-bean an aspiring politician.

Election Time

Beans were used by peoples as far apart as the Greeks and the early Massachusetts colonists, for electing magistrates. The Chinese used them for divination, the Japanese for a form of chess, and you and I played bean-bag at infant birthday parties. The American Indians down California way had a dice game which they played with a multi-colored variety of bean which flourishes in the south-western desert: you rattled a handful of beans in a clay cup, called upon your tribal deity or intoned 'papoose needs new moccasins' and threw. You won if the speckled bean fell nearer to the black than to the orange-tawny, or whatever was kitty for the day.

All these uses obviously came about because the bean was handy in size, shape and supply. They probably don't depend on the superstitious significance which was attached to beans in various times and climes.

For instance, though beans were eaten in the Bronze Age in Europe and in ancient Egypt, they were believed by the priests to be unclean, so Herodotus tells. These gentlemen were the same, you remember, who held cats to be sacred. The whole thing looks like a rationalization. They had no boots to throw at the cats, and lots of other things than beans to eat anyway.

However, philosophers continued to have a poor opinion of beans. Pythagoras, who was a vegetarian, wouldn't eat beans either, and, so Herodotus tells, might have gotten away from a lynch gang by diving into a beanfield. He didn't, though, so that was the end of Pythagoras (which sounds like the last line of a limerick: anybody here seen the first four?)

In Yorkshire the local sages used to believe that if you fell asleep in a bean-field, you'd wake up fit only for Bedlam, and that a bean placed on a grave would keep the inhabitant's ghost from walking. It worked both ways. Hippocrates, the Greek g.p., held that beans were injurious to the eyesight; but a mediaeval authority recommended them as a cosmetic to erring wives: "The meale thereof being tempered with the meale of Fenugreek and Hony, doth take away blake and blew spots which come by dry beatings."

On the brighter side we have the Bean Feast, originally meaning an annual dinner given by an employer to his work people, but theoretically deriving from an old Twelfth Night custom. A great cake was baked containing one bean, and the person who got the slice with the bean in it was Bean King and became Master of the Revels. This diversion was practiced at Oxford and Cambridge, as well as at the Courts, before boat races, Senior Wranglers, OUDS or W. H. Auden were ever thought of. Perhaps the greatest of all Bean Feasts was that celebrated in rollicking song in "The Irish Jubilee".

"Lyke Tents"

Early English gardeners put bean bushes to good use in the garden: they knew that the flowers of the scarlet runner bean attract humming birds, while a gardener named Turner, writing in 1551, said "The Kidney Beanes wounden in busshes whereunto they are sett, whyche encrease to that greatnes, that they make arborres and things lyke tents." Don't sit under the kidney bean with anyone else but me. . .

This kidney bean, apparently, was a relative of the common American white or "navy" bean, which is in England called the French bean, because it was introduced into France from America and became familiar there before crossing La Manche. Just for the record, the bean that Pythagorus et al. was bothered by was vicia faba, the broad bean, which was never very popular in Europe. The familiar name 'haricot' comes from the mediaeval French 'hericoq' which was a mutton and vegetable stew without any beans in it until the time of Columbus, Cortez and such. Another interesting derivation is succotash, which comes from the Narragansett Indian 'm'sikwatash' meaning an ear of corn. After a while the American colonists applied the name to the Indians' favorite mixture of corn and beans, ordinary beans (like Captain Jenks of the Horse Marines) but how *lima* beans got into it is anybody's guess.

Nor will modern nutritionists let us forget the soya bean, which is even now being thrust on us as a substitute for peanuts, coffee, olive oil, and Army iron rations. In China, Japan and India it's crowding rice as a staple food crop. Besides this it is sown as a forage crop for soil improvement, and its oil is largely used in the automobile-finishing trade. And there, come peace again, let us hope it stays.

Every Man an Expert

On the cooking of beans, like steak, every mother and mother's son is an expert. Whether you partake of beans and steamed brown bread on Saturday night, like the Cabots and Lowells, whether you serve Lima Beans Creole or crisp green beans cut into lozenges, as the Cook's Oracle recommends, or whether you make string bean pickle, you think you know beans. But do you know haricots a l'huile, as an hors d'oeuvre? Black bean soup, with lemon? Bush beans and pole beans and yellow-eyed beans and Mexican garbanzas? They're really a chick-pea but they taste like beans, and you can buy them in cans in some Italian fruit-stores under the name of Ceci.

Do you know about bean-hole cookery in the south-western states, where they cook not only beans but potatoes, corn in the husk and whole fowls with the feathers still on in fire-stone-lined holes in the ground? Do you know that the recipe given with the new pre-cooked packaged beans called Beanburgers, really produces the old Mexican standby, frijoles? Much more interesting than frijoles, really, are chalupas, the hot-and-cold delight of which you might like to try in the interests of the Good Neighbor policy:

Chalupas

- 12 small tortillas (cornmeal pancakes)
- 1 head lettuce, shredded fine
- ½ lb. cheese, grated
- 1 cup fresh tomatoes
- 2 green peppers, chopped
- 1 medium onion, chopped
- 1 tsp. salt
- ½ cup cold beans

Cook the tomatoes, pepper, onion and salt slowly for five minutes. Spread thick paste of cold beans on hot fried tortillas, put one tablespoon of the hot sauce on the beans, then a mound of shredded lettuce with one teaspoon of grated cheese on top.

CANADA

TELL of her freedom,
 Shout of her strength,
Sing of her beauty,
Her days of bliss.
Publish her grandeur,—
But all, at length,
Is told in a breath
As brief as this:

Her old live long fleet life for her,
Their chosen land;
Her young give strong sweet life for her,
That she shall stand.

EMILY LEAVENS.

TO ALL WHO LIVE

WE DIED for a dream.
 We fell and made crimson the sod
 In the gunnery-gleam

And our comrades fought on
(While we fretfully parleyed with God)
 Till the mad night was gone.

 For a dream we lay dead;
That to-morrow should shame our to-day;
 That new hope might be bred.

 Weep not that the enemy crew
Has reft our fair bodies away.
 Make the vision come true!

J. E. MIDDLETON.

Frankly, she was Fascinating...

She had a certain elusive charm that defied description—invariably others appreciate the sensitive understatement of Elizabeth Arden lipstick shades which make them aware of the woman . . . not the make-up. And you will love the subtle, carefully thought out harmony between costume colors and lipstick shades.

The young woman wears *Victory Red* Lipstick—most effective with uniforms of blue. Every woman should have at least four essential shades to harmonize with a wide range of costume colors and Service uniforms.

You will choose an Elizabeth Arden Lipstick because it is firm enough to define the shape of the mouth, soft enough to smooth on evenly . . . because its long-lasting freshness is a delight and its color holds clear and true.

STOP RED REDWOOD VICTORY RED
MAGENTA

Lipsticks in a sturdy composition paper case at 1.60
Refills, .80

SIMPSON'S — TORONTO
and at smartest shops in every town

Elizabeth Arden

Famous
for flavour since 1892 — a high standard of quality maintained for half-a-century has made 'Salada' Canada's favourite tea.

THE DELIGHTFUL 30,000 *Island Cruise* FROM MIDLAND

Carefree Days!

Make a trip, this year, which you will *never* forget. An enchanting 120-mile cruise through 'Ontario's wonderland of matchless scenery — along the shores of Georgian Bay, out into blue waterways dotted with cool, green islands. These are truly "Carefree Days"! Boat leaves Midland every day except Sunday or Wednesday at 2.00 p.m.—arrives at Parry Sound 8.00 p.m. and arrives back at Midland after lunch the following day.

$9.15 120 MILE CRUISE
Includes—FARE, MEALS, BERTH

GEORGIAN BAY TOURIST CO.
OF MIDLAND, LIMITED
MIDLAND — ONTARIO

FOOD FOR BABY
In Summertime

• To be sure of proper food for Baby, take a liberal supply to the summer cottage.

Aylmer INFANTS FOODS

Buy War Savings Certificates

CANADIAN CANNERS LIMITED

PROMENADE SYMPHONY • CONCERTS
THE TORONTO PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
VARSITY ARENA THURS., AUG. 5 8:30 P.M.
GUEST CONDUCTOR
CESAR BORRE
DONALD DICKSON
America's Favorite Baritone
SEATS NOW! Reserved, 80c, 50c; Gen. Admission, 35c; 1st 1,000 seats 25c. Prom Box Office, Heintzman's AD. 6269 (open 10-4:30; Saturdays 10-12:30). Also available at Moodey's, EL. 1098 (open 9-5:30).
ERNEST JOHNSON, Manager

ROYAL ALEXANDRA
WEEK COM. MON. AUG. 2
LOVELIEST LADY OF STAGE & SCREEN
IN PERSON
ELISSA LANDI
as "CANDIDA"
BERNARD SHAW'S BEST COMEDY
EVES. 50c to $1.50. MATS. Wed.-Sat. 50c. Plus Tax

EVERBEARING RASPBERRIES
and other berries that fruit first season. Catalogue FREE.
TOBE'S TREERY, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

MUSICAL EVENTS

Douglas Moore's Barnum Suite

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

LAST summer and this the Promenade Symphony concerts at 'Varsity Arena have brought us examples of modern American music of a truly characteristic order. Certain gifted composers in the United States have of recent years been attempting to interpret in musical form the personalities of historic characters, so essentially native that their careers could not be paralleled in any other country. A year or so ago under the baton of Mr. Kostelanetz we heard Jerome Kern's orchestral suite on the subject of Mark Twain, and Aaron Copeland's impressive attempt to create a musical vision of Abraham Lincoln. Last week Emerson Buckley conducted for the first time in Canada Douglas Moore's "Pageant of P. T. Barnum." Barnum was no Lincoln, and no Mark Twain either, but was like them essentially a product of his time and his native land.

These compositions are no catchpenny efforts, but serious works by composers of definitive inspiration and complete technical resource. So far as I know nothing precisely like the compositions named has been forthcoming in any other country. We have Richard Strauss's "Till Eulenspeigel" and "Don Quixote" but they celebrate purely mythical characters. What these American composers are trying to do is to stimulate the imagination of listeners with regard to individuals whose personalities are an integral part of America's social development.

Douglas Moore, who chose Barnum as his theme, is no beginner but a man in middle age and a professor of Columbia University. He is a pupil in composition of three modern experts, Vincent d'Indy, Nadia Boulanger and Ernest Bloch, and his style as a composer is imbued with classical distinction. He is best known through his unique setting of Benet's work "The Devil and Daniel Webster"; and in his search for native subjects has gone to classics of American literature like Melville's "Moby Dick" and Washington Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow", the source of his composition "The Headless Horseman". In the career of Barnum he found picturesque material which he has developed with taste, imagination and richness of tonal utterance.

P. T. Barnum Episodes

"Pageant of P. T. Barnum" was first performed by the Cleveland Orchestra several years ago, and is on its way to wider and wider recognition. The first episode is rich in vital and piquant humor. The second surprised me. It deals with the showman's early imposture when he foisted a feeble old negro woman Joice Heath on the public as the nurse of Washington. She was probably about ninety, but Barnum proclaimed her to be 161. Mr. Moore does not attempt to be funny but makes her the subject of a haunting melancholy study typifying the sorrows of the colored race. I was again surprised by the "Jenny Lind" episode. Here was a chance to bring in echoes of old arias; but Mr. Moore ignored the prima donna and composed a little tone poem typifying the gentle and noble character, which was unquestionably hers. The midgets to whom Barnum gave the name of General and Mrs. Tom Thumb, who were very sprightly little people, are presented in a gay and charming tone picture. The taste and skill of the finale "Circus Parade" were noteworthy. Avoiding temptation to do something bizarre and banal, Mr. Moore makes a wonderfully vivid series of pictures. You can see the elephants without being told about them, and every detail has its meaning. Mr. Moore knows how to handle dissonances without making them the aim rather than the means.

It goes without saying that the "Pageant" could not have been so impressive had it not been conducted with fine expression and significance by Mr. Buckley, and in tonal quality the orchestra was admirably rich and vital.

Blood transfusions mean life to hundreds of men on the battlefields of Sicily. Red Cross workers are seen packing plasma and distilled water for dispatch to the fighting front.

To have at his disposal an orchestra of such quality and dimensions was a delight to Mr. Buckley, who spends much of the year going from city to city whipping small orchestras into shape to make a respectable showing in several different productions of grand opera per week; and trusting to luck that they will not upset the apple cart at some crucial moment. His ability as an interpreter was shown in his elegant and rhythmical rendering of Prokofieff's "Classical Symphony". This was composed in 1918 as a protest against the wild mania for atonalism and meaningless dissonances which gave a bad name to "modern" music; after a quarter of a century it has achieved a permanent place in the higher orchestral repertory.

Conducts With Fire

When Mr. Buckley conducts Italian operatic music he does so with truly Latin fire. He demonstrated this in Verdi's "Sicilian Vespers" overture in the previous week, and his emotional energy was again manifested in Rossini's "William Tell" overture; which, when reverently treated, has beautiful moments, particularly the 'cello solo, finely played by Philip Spivak.

One predicts that the young French-American baritone, Conrad Thibault, is on the way to a place in the affections of the local public similar to that of the prodigiously magnetic James Melton. It is difficult to picture so warm and expressive a singer as the protégé of a dry and sententious being like Calvin Coolidge,—but you never can tell! Mr. Thibault has a robust and noble voice and a rare mastery in production and phrasing. He has a way with him in ministering to a vast audience that is wonderful, and high artistic claims also. One could not ask finer renderings of the contrasted standbys, Verdi's "Di Provenza" and Bizet's "Toreador", than he provided.

Notes Various

One of the best known of western Ontario musicians, W. Francis Firth of Windsor passed away recently at the age of 74. His labors were international, because for over 30 years he had maintained studios as a singing teacher in both Windsor and Detroit. He was also widely known in the vicinity of Wiarton, Ont. where he was long a summer resident. He was a native of Auburn, N.Y. and began his career as an operatic baritone. While still young he settled in London, Ont., and later moved to Windsor. He had composed and published a large amount of sacred and secular music, and when taken ill two months ago, was at work on an oratorio. His private hobby was painting and he had frequently exhibited his work.

New York papers devoted attention to the sudden death on July 6 of Dr. John Earle Newton, a Canadian musician who was director of music at the New Jersey College of Music, New Brunswick, N.J., since 1925. Born in 1886 at Richmond Hill, Dr. Newton was a pupil of the late Dr. Vogt, the late Dr. Humphrey Ainger, and Dr. Healey Willan. As a young man he was on the staff of the Canadian Academy of Music, and on its amalgamation with the Toronto Conservatory of Music he continued with the latter under Dr. Vogt. After 1925 he was associated with many important musical organizations in New Jersey and New York, and last year Rutgers University conferred on him the honorary degree of Mus. Doc.

Records

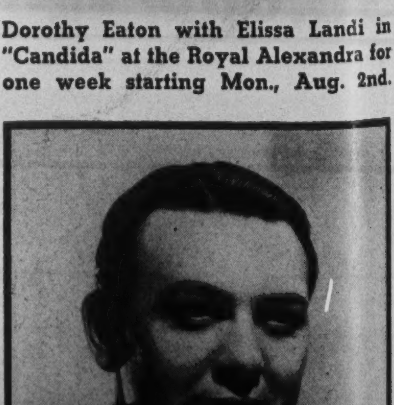
BY KARI ANDERSON

AMONG recent releases there are none that could be called important. Victor has listed some odds and ends, but there are no albums of serious music to tell you about.

Most notable is the one-record short, *Praeludium and Allegro in E Minor*, by Kreisler, transcribed for orchestra by Sevitzky, and played by the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky conducting. It is Victor Red Seal 12 inch record No. 11-8439 (A side—*Prelude*, B side—*Allegro*).

Less satisfactory is the recording *Carneval de Vienne on Themes by Johann Strauss*, arranged and played by Moriz Rosenthal, pianist: Victor Red Seal record No. 11-8175 (2 sides, 12 inch), recorded in Europe.

Dorothy Eaton with Elissa Landi in "Candida" at the Royal Alexandra for one week starting Mon., Aug. 2nd.



Donald Dickson Guest Artist at the Promenade Concert Thurs., Aug. 5th.

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? By Ti-Jos No. 9

THIS, TOO, MIGHT HAPPEN HERE

If we, the people of Canada, don't give the price ceiling all our support, we may find ourselves in the position of Austria in the nineteen twenties, when money lost half its value overnight, every night! Let us help maintain the ceiling, refuse to deal in black markets, spend as little as we possibly can, till after the war is won.

JOHN LABATT LIMITED
London Canada

THE FILM PARADE

Talent to Burn

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"STAGE Door Canteen" took two hours and a quarter to pass and as far as I was concerned it was a good deal like two and a quarter hours spent under a dryer with a supply of movie magazines in my lap. One got the same feeling of intimate but slightly dog-eared entertainment and most of the time one had the same helpless sense of not being able to do a thing to hurry things up.

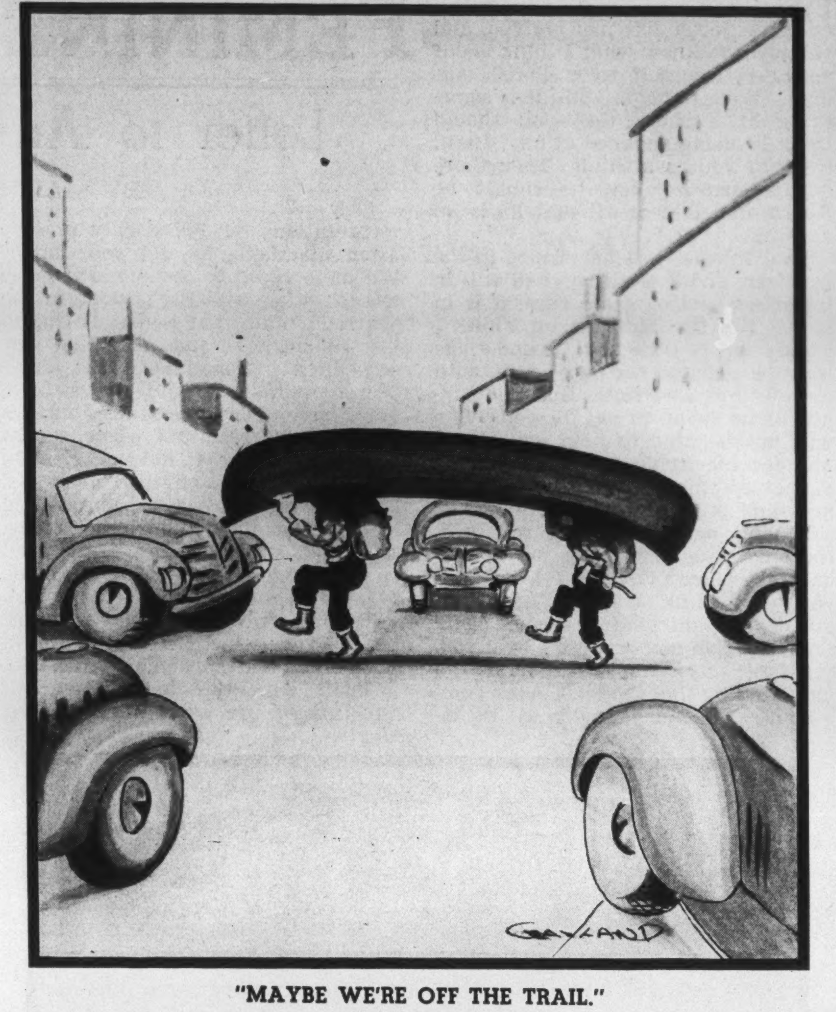
There is enough talent in "Stage Door Canteen" to set up half a dozen shows—which probably would have been a better arrangement. The credit list of stars is so long that it is practically a sequence in itself. Once that was over the Canteen was thrown wide open not only to the Army and the Navy but to practically every high-priced talent in Hollywood and on Broadway. The only thing that appeared to be lacking was some sort of plan to relieve the congestion. Bergen and McCarthy appeared and before their act was over Gracie Fields popped out of a packing-box to sing "Marching Through Berlin," "The Machine Gun Song" and then, with no more time than it took to change her expression, a vocal arrangement of the Lord's Prayer. Katharine Cornell paused in dishing out mashed potatoes to engage in a passage from "Romeo and Juliet" with a soldier, and what the Medium did to poor Miss Cornell had better be passed over in respectful silence. Harpo Marx hurtled out of a telephone booth to pursue Virginia Fields and that rumpus had barely died down before the camera swung, and I mean swung, on Tallulah Bankhead who had just dropped in for a word of dialogue with the crowd. There were six big name bands and in between Tommy Dorsey and Guy Lombroso, or maybe Benny Goodman and Freddie Martin, Yehudi Menuhin, looking fated but resolute, played Schubert's "Ave Maria." Albert Lunt and Lynn Fontanne were lucky—they just had to wash dishes, a routine but unembarrassing job. Katherine Hepburn got the final spotlight and the worst dialogue and camera lighting in the show.

There were some good things in "Stage Door Canteen" because naturally you can't get that many artists together without some indomitable talent raising its head. Ray Bolger, Ed Wynn, Gypsy Rose Lee provided bright spots and so, though briefly, did Harpo Marx. I wouldn't even have minded if they had included Groucho and Chico, who would have been right at home in a place where there were so many important people to embarrass.

The story—for there is a story—is about a group of young soldiers who get twenty-four hours leave in New York and go up to the Stage Door Canteen where they fall in love with pretty hostesses almost before they can be served with sandwiches. This means another twenty-four hours' leave in order to develop the love interest and bring out the talent, and finally still another twenty-four just to clinch things and include Helen Hayes, Ralph Morgan, Otto Kruger and Katharine Hepburn in the final roundup. If you like watching celebrities no matter what they may be up to, you couldn't reasonably ask more for your money than is provided in "Stage Door Canteen."

I'VE known a good many school teachers but I never knew one who had two or even three or four of everything, with matching accessories and lovely little hats to go with each outfit like a cut-out dolly's wardrobe. Altogether Ann Baxter's clothes made me feel pretty skeptical about "Crash Dive" in which Miss Baxter stars with Tyrone Power. "Crash Dive" is only incidentally about a school-teacher of course. It's really about submarines and there is a great deal of undersea life and documentation which looked fairly authoritative. But if the producers didn't know any more than that about the outside of a school-teacher how could one be sure that they were any better informed about the inside of a submarine?

For the rest "Crash Dive" is one of those big slapdash technicolor affairs with a lot of manly action and a love affair thrown in to mollify the lady customers. The two young submarine officers involved (Tyrone Power and Dana Andrews) are great boys for action and the first thing they do is discover a disguised German raider and sink it. Then they search out a Nazi munitions and supply depot, organize a Commando raid and blow that to smithereens. In between times they had both got themselves engaged to Miss Baxter who liked Mr. Andrews for steady company but was swept off her feet by Mr. Power. This, if you know your movies, made Mr. Andrews a very bad risk in submarine action. It all works out just about as you might expect.



"MAYBE WE'RE OFF THE TRAIL."

Theatre

Happy Perennial

BY D. P. O'HEARN

UNLESS Hollywood should date it by acquiring unforeseen dignity, "Personal Appearance" promises to join "Charley's Aunt" and the rest of that group of light froth which is sure-fire remedy to the boards of tired theatres. It is too bad for Lawrence Riley that his piece won't stand extensive disinfecting. If it could be cleaned up without losing its pace, and color, it would undoubtedly also have many years of prominence, and royalties, as one of the leaders on the church group players and backwoods circuit. You know after having enjoyed it for the third time that it is excellent entertainment—in any hands.

Dorothy Eaton provides a most enthusiastic and lively *Carol Arden* in this week's showing at the Royal Alexandra. She is quite on a par with the leading *Carols* and in the regular tradition. There are no new innovations in her portrayal but some good healthy playing. Particularly, it causes some wonder where Miss Eaton, who is quite a seemly character, acquired the very convincing bar-room huskiness which she uses so effectively in her more rowdy lines.

The supporting cast is adequate to the needs of the play. Isobel Price gives a somewhat cute, but amusing, version of Aunt Kate.

FEMININE OUTLOOK

Letter to An English Niece

BY MAIRE ROBARTES

DEAR Eve:

Your letter has just arrived, and you want to know what I think about engaging yourself to a Polish airman. Well, to begin with; it is something of a shock that you should think of being engaged at all. I still think of you as a child! Then there is the surprise that he should be Polish, and last of all that he is an airman.

Your mother lost her fiance in the last war, and it is all so vivid still in my mind, and so, I am sure, it is in hers. So, for that reason alone I should feel a little sad. I know she must be re-living her own youth, with her feelings so chaotic that she cannot know what to say to you. She will not be able to help you much, but her inevitable reaction must be one of complete sympathy, helplessness and probably—resignation.

Having no daughter of my own, the only daughter of my only sister has taken her place, so I feel about you as I think I should have felt about a daughter. If I seem a little prosy forgive me, because I love you.

I have been happily married so long, and by that I do not mean comfortably, I mean happy in all its interpretations. I fell deeply in love after marriage, as did your uncle. We have come to mean much more to each other with the passing of the years. I think that is mainly due to his tenderness and complete unselfishness. Sometimes that devotion has brought pain to us both, but I have always recognized its motive, and his resultant wretchedness has given me great heartache. You see, we have had our bad moments, but they have always been caused by our efforts not to hurt each other. That makes a difference in the kind of unhappiness, and, when you come to my age, the memory of it.

I think two things have contributed to our increased pleasure in each other and our union. We had, to begin with, the same idea about the kind of life we wanted to live. By that I do not necessarily mean we wanted the same kind of social life or mutual friends or material success. We wanted to retain our freedom of thought and action, neither wanted to be absorbed by the other and we wanted the same kind of world for our children. As you know, we were brought up to believe that the finest thing that was ever said was "Give me liberty or give me death" and, as you also know, as a family we have tried to live up to the spirit of it.

What Kind of Freedom?

What I am most concerned about in your engaging yourself to your airman is, that you should be quite clear in your mind as to what both you and he think about liberty and freedom, and the things that are going to matter most in our postwar life. I know he is risking his life every minute of every day now for what *he* thinks is freedom, but are his ideas the same as yours? The world is going to be quite different for all of us after this war, and I think more so for those who will live in occupied countries. You say you will live in Poland, that most unhappy of all countries, I think.

Does Josek want freedom for everybody in the country or only for his own kind? Does he look upon women as belonging to the same genus as the male sex, something slightly lower or something on a pedestal? The latter is fatal, my dear! If he feels and believes that we can all work and play side by side as we are doing in this war, if his country recognizes the complete equality of men with women, peasant with landed aristocracy, Left with Right, Jew with Gentile and so on, and you both love each other and your tastes fall more or less in line, then, my dear, you have my blessing and I will even try to learn Polish. If these things are in any degree left in the air, I can only hope you will wait a little longer.

The world is so full of hate, intolerance and suspicion, that it will need extra special mutual trust and understanding in one's own private and domestic life, to carry one through it all without becoming embittered and disillusioned. After the war, all young people wherever they may live, but more particularly in the devastated areas, will have a heavy burden to carry, and they will have to bear it much longer than we of an older generation. They will have to make decisions that would have terrified most of us at your age. They will have to face situations that we had not the courage to think of, much less do anything about. All this under conditions which would have been unthinkable to us.

The theory of intermarriage is a splendid one within certain limits. It makes for stability when a calm and phlegmatic Briton marries into a more excitable nationality, or it should do so, on the principle that we are bound to be a stabilizing influence. In practise it might be an altogether different matter. We cannot know that until later, when people are living more normal lives.

Think all this over, my dear, and you have my blessing.

Your devoted Aunt.

A little paint, lots of imagination and some deft work with a saw transformed a cumbersome old oak dresser into this attractive chest. The lamp base is part of a leg from an old-fashioned dining-room table.

Carrara glass top on the dinette table is a recent wartime innovation.

You Have a Man's Mind!

BY MAY RICHSTONE

IT USED to make me smile. But I have begun to suspect ruefully that the joke is on me.

I couldn't restrain that smile when I heard a man pay the ultimate masculine compliment to a woman's intelligence, "You have a man's mind!" Mentally I saw pictures of the man I knew best—the man I have promised to love, honor and cherish. I have been keeping my vows, with pleasure. But I have also gone into secret paroxysms of mirth as I watched the evidences of how his mind functions.

Heaven forbid that I should belittle him. He is everything a man should be, and more. He is well-informed, capable and intelligent — until he crosses his own threshold. Then the object of my affections also becomes the object of my amusement. Make that past tense. As I say, the presentiment has long been growing that there is method in his madness and that the joke is on me.

You have probably guessed what I'm driving at. I refer to my husband's utter helplessness at home. Once he steps into his own domain, a metamorphosis takes place. He becomes all thumbs, all bewilderment and all naive wonder at the way I manage to do things.

Home to Chaos

Take a simple act like wrestling Son into his small trousers. When the duty devolves upon him, my husband manages the job with admirable dispatch. Then, until the results fall upon my startled gaze, Son patters around with his trousers inside-out, upside down and backwards.

Take another simple job like playing nursemaid for an afternoon. On a rare occasion, for the good of my soul and my depleted wardrobe, I betake myself downtown, leaving my man to keep a supervisory eye on Son. When I come home, it is to chaos, nothing less. Every toy Son ever owned clutters every room of the house. Chairs lie sprawled where Son played trains. Books lie spilled where Son built airplane hangars. Pillows lie strewn where Son played soldiers.

His father lies limply on the love seat where he has petered out. He greets me as shipwrecked seamen might welcome their rescuers, and then disappears promptly for a well-earned nap. I have just finished trudging my feet off, but this disorder clamors for immediate attention. So do dinner preparations. So does Son. The kettle isn't the only thing that is soon boiling.

But a suspicion begins to take root. His whole attitude, on the domestic front, is calculated to make me feel superior, and to keep me doing my own work. He can be plumber, electrician, carpenter and general handyman when the occasion warrants, but he can't do *my* work. Not the least of my work, I gather, is ministering to his comfort. He *can* make a cup of tea for himself if he feels like it. But the kitchen looks like a battlefield when he is through. So it's much less work if I make it for him. He could assemble his own equipment if he wants to write a letter. But it's easier to profess not to be able to find pen and paper and let me do it for him.

Besides, it's all good psychology. It keeps me feeling pleasantly indispensable. He even has the guile to protest fervently and often that he doesn't know how he ever got along without me. Methinks he doth protest too much!

★ A Thick Sauce from the English recipe—Gives zest to all meat and fish dishes.

C&B THICK SAUCE BY CROSSE & BLACKWELL

DELICIOUS MEATLESS MAIN DISH

"MAGIC" VEGETABLE CHEESE ROLLS

2 cups sifted flour
3 tsp. Magic Baking Powder
1 tsp. salt.
2 to 4 tbs. shortening
¾ to ¾ cup milk
½ lb. whole cooked carrots
½ lb. whole cooked string beans
3 tbs. chopped onions
3 tbs. shredded green pepper
Melted butter
Seasoning to taste

Sift dry ingredients, cut in shortening. Add milk to make soft dough. Knead lightly on floured board, roll into ⅛ inch thickness, cut into 3 inch squares. Quarter carrots lengthwise. Combine all vegetables with butter and seasonings, place a portion on each square of dough. Wrap dough around filling, press edges together. Bake on baking sheet in hot oven (450° F.) 10 to 12 minutes. Serve with cheese sauce.

SAVES PRECIOUS LEFTOVERS

MADE IN CANADA

HOW CAN I MAKE COFFEE GO FURTHER?

FIRST thing, buy coffee that gives you more flavor ounce for ounce—super-rich Chase & Sanborn Coffee!

Then, always keep coffee in an air-tight container. Scour the coffee-pot absolutely clean. Get the proper strength by measuring coffee and water accurately. Make only the exact amount needed — and always serve coffee soon after it's made.

But remember—*start* by getting super-rich Chase & Sanborn Coffee! Quality coffee goes further.

CHASE & SANBORN COFFEE

CONCERNING FOOD

Nine Bean Rows Will I Have

BY JANET MARCH

IT WAS called English Literature when I went to school. Nowadays I think literature, history and geography are all stirred up in one stew and served out as Social Studies, so that you are likely to know a little bit about the country Shakespeare lived in as well as the fact that he is the author of most of the better known quotations. We had an English teacher for English Literature which seemed suitable, and we had romped through the duller older poets earlier in the year and had arrived at the moderns more particularly Yeats and Kipling. No doubt Mr. Yeats would not have been pleased to have been described as a part of English Literature, but there he was, however Irish he felt.

At a certain age of adolescence songs of the open road have a violent attraction. For some reason they see themselves swinging down a road with a crimson sunset at the end of it, and no family ties to stop them sleeping in the hay. In reality Hollywood's glories taken vicariously are far more enjoyable than these imaginary country hikes, but we were all looking pretty starry eyed over "The Lake Isle of Innisfree". The English teacher read well.

"I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree
And a small cabin build there of clay and wattles made:
Nine bean rows will I have there, and a hive for the honey bee,
And live alone in the bee loud glade."

"I wonder why nine," said the English teacher. "One is all anyone could want and it would have scanned," and she went on to tell us of the peace Mr. Yeats wanted along with his beans and all the rest of it.

I never knew why she queried the nine rows till I began to grow beans myself. I remembered the aside all right though as I worked up the lines picking busily, and also when we had had beans for the fifth day running, because when beans bear they certainly do a good job. Yeats must have done considerable canning with his nine, for remember he was all alone there. Of course he had honey, too, to break the monotony.

All the same the bean is a very noble vegetable. It is best of all eaten young and sliced fine. The people who break beans in pieces get a vegetable which is all right but it doesn't taste the same. You can get, or could till recently, a bean cutter which by means of razor blades does the job very nicely for you from end to end at one swoop. A good paring knife does all right though. "The Cook's Recipe Manual for Navy, Army and Air Force" which was published this year and reviewed in this column recommends this method even though you have to do it to thirty-five pounds of beans. If the Army can face it for thirty-five pounds we should be able to for one or two.

Green beans have most of the things they should have in them including a reasonable amount of calcium, iron, vitamin A, B and C, so you can pat yourself on the back or rather get the nutritionist to do it for you. If you are canning beans wash them and cut them. Cover with water and bring to the boil and boil four minutes. Then pack hot into jars and add half a teaspoonful of salt to each jar, fill with boiling water and cook in a hot water bath for three hours. If you have a pressure cooker you only need to cook them forty minutes at fifteen pound pressure.

Did you ever try adding a small sliced onion in the proportion of one onion to two pounds of beans, then when the beans and onion are tender season and mix with mashed potato to which you have, if possible, added cream instead of milk?

Because of the damp season many lawns are growing mushrooms of one kind or another. If you have established that your kind is a healthful one try using some of them with beans.

Beans and Mushrooms

½ pound of mushrooms
2 slices of chopped onion
3 tablespoons of oil
1 teaspoonful of salt
1 cup of water
Pepper
½ cup of milk
2 pounds of string beans

Cook the beans, onion and mushrooms in a covered pan over moderate heat in the one cup of water. Add the oil and salt. When they are tender stir in the milk, sprinkle with pepper and serve.

If you are the lucky owner of a tin of anchovies you can use a couple of them very nicely with beans.

Beans and Anchovies

2 pounds of green beans
1 small onion
1 lemon
2 anchovies
Grated nutmeg
Pepper and salt

Boil the beans till they are tender and drain them. Cook the onion in a little fat. Add the onion when brown to the beans, then add the pepper and nutmeg and the anchovies rubbed through a coarse sieve. Squeeze the lemon juice on just before serving.

Cold beans make a good salad. Try them this way if you have any herbs in your garden.

Bean Salad

1 pound of beans
1 teaspoon of salt
1 tablespoon of chopped parsley
2 teaspoons of chopped chives
1 teaspoon of chopped tarragon
French dressing

Cook the beans till they are tender, then drain and add the salt and put to chill. When cold mix with the herbs and dressing, and serve mounded on lettuce leaves.

THERE IS A DREAM

THERE is a dream
Of a little pink house
Where two could live quietly...
Quiet as a mouse!

There might be a plane tree
To shade that place,
And make funny patterns
On your partner's face.

There might be a garden
With steps to the sea;
But I tell you for CERTAIN,
There'd be you... and me!

MONA GOULD.

A brightly colored chiffon handkerchief tucks into the pocket in this high-crowned brown and white gingham hat by Hattie Carnegie.

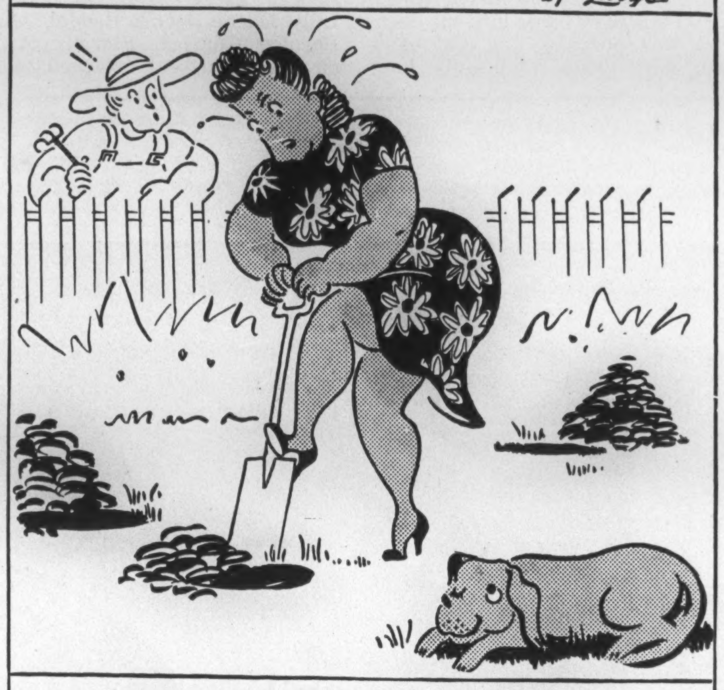
TIP FOR TEA-STRETCHERS

1 level teaspoon per person is plenty if you steep sufficiently (3 to 5 minutes.) But to be sure of a completely satisfying cup . . . richer in fragrance and flavor . . . always use the choice YOUNG leaves. To get them, ask . . . *by name* . . . for Tender Leaf Tea.

At your grocer's in two convenient sizes . . . also in improved FILTER tea balls.

BLENDED AND PACKED IN CANADA

AN APPETEASER by Libby's



"No, not another Victory Garden — Rover buried a bone here"

"Yes, it takes a bit of doing to stretch my meat ration coupons. But I get the most out of even the humblest dishes by using Libby's Prepared Mustard."

HOT MUSTARD SAUCE

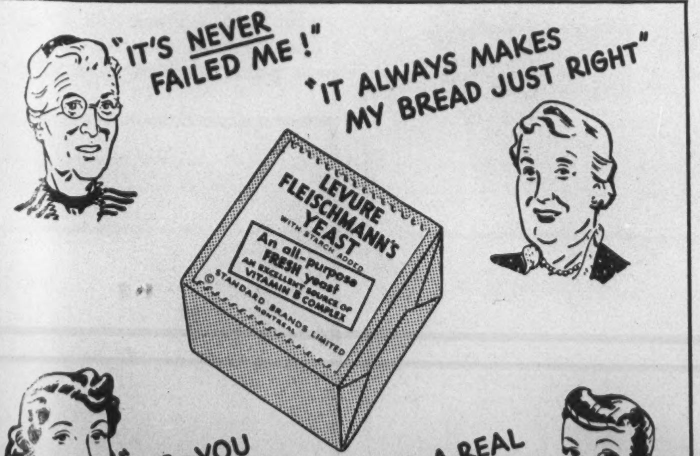
1 tablespoon bacon or sausage fat
2 tablespoons flour
¼ cup Libby's Evaporated Milk diluted with
¼ cup water (or liquid from can of vegetables)
2 tablespoons Libby's Prepared Mustard
¼ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
¼ teaspoon paprika
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper

Melt fat and add flour; blend. Add diluted milk. Cook stirring constantly until smooth and thick. Add seasonings. One tablespoon Libby's Catchup may be added. Serve hot over meat or fish. Makes 1¼ cups.

Libby's PREPARED MUSTARD

LM3-43

LIBBY'S SWEET MIXED PICKLES ARE DELICIOUS, TOO



APPLAUDED— BY 4 GENERATIONS

Fleischmann's fresh Yeast can *always* be trusted to give *you* good bread you can be proud to serve! It has been Canada's favorite fresh yeast for over 70 years. Use it if *you* bake at home — see if it doesn't give you a better tasting, more even-textured loaf! At your grocer's. Get some today!

GET MORE VITAMINS — MORE PEP! Eat 2 cakes of FLEISCHMANN'S *fresh* Yeast every day. This Yeast is an excellent natural source of the B Complex group of vitamins!

MADE IN CANADA

HELP OUT YOUR MEAT RATION

The rich beefy flavour of BOVRIL improves all meat dishes, such as shepherds pie, hot pot or meat loaf, using less meat and a little BOVRIL.

An excellent addition to macaroni and spaghetti.

Makes delicious and nourishing sandwiches; spread thinly; delightful on hot buttered toast.

Also available handy BOVRIL Bouillon CUBES to add pep to soups, gravies, stews and left overs.

Use Bottled BOVRIL for sandwiches.

43-8

BOVRIL "MEETS" the RATION

THE DRESSING TABLE

If The Cap Fits Put It On

BY ISABEL MORGAN

NOW this column knows a mouse's feelings when it has managed to get inside a cheese factory, for the other day we were taken behind the scenes of a large department store to the workroom where hats are made. A quiet, bright room where women with educated fingers sit at tables and sew pieces of felt placed on wooden blocks shaped like heads. Can this be where the term "block-head" came from?

They were making copies of American "originals". As you know, American originals may come into the country for this purpose, but they can't remain here. They stay only long enough to act as models and then are returned to the country of their origin. Piled up in large square dashingly striped boxes, the labels on the hats were a "Who's Who" of the millinery great—Florence Reichman, Lilly Dache, Henri Bendel, Milgrim, Bernice Charles, Florell. A small circular lead seal attached to a tag wired to each hat was Customs identification.

This informal preview of what we shall be wearing come Fall—or sooner, if you can't bear to wait—included a large flat pancake beret that fits in snugly at the back but flares away out in front almost like a brim. It sits on the back of the head, and she who wears it simply must wear her hair in a pompadour. . . . At the other extreme, little berets fashioned after the manner of the French sailor's hats with stiff straight headbands. . . . A postage stamp size piece of black felt to which are anchored in front two large chous made of strips of black and white knotted felt. . . . Another hat made to fit in under the wings of one's pompadour with an engaging dip down over the centre front. . . . Tilted toppers, small, rather important in feeling, with high slightly exaggerated crowns as intricately folded as the paper serviettes at a country church dinner. . . . Another hat featured a circular roll of felt all around after the manner of the head-gear worn many years ago by French babies to protect their noggins against bumps when they tumbled.

Hats On

Because the designers realize it is too much to expect women to clutch bundles and a hat in a high wind at the same time, they have taken steps to make certain that once a hat is on the head, it stays there. Lilly Dache has an ingenious little number that looks like a clam-shell off the head. It is two discs of felt with a reed spring arrangement to clamp them firmly to the head—and, for double insurance, hat pins tipped with small felt birds made of scraps of felt. . . . Other hats have bits of mohair extending out from under them, as a base of operations for hat-pins, so the felt doesn't become disfigured by pin-pricks, see? . . . . And to make doubly sure that you and your hat won't be parted in a gale, they are made to come a bit more down on the back of the head.

Regal and feminine is this design by Perc Westmore, director of make-up and hairdressing at Warner Bros. Studios, for shoulder-length hair. Front hair, starting just above the right ear is brushed up, over and under into a sleek roll, which continues around the front of the head to a point well in back of left ear.

The main body of the hair, too is drawn from right to left across the head to be pinned into place underneath the roll. Sections of hair are withdrawn on the left side of the front roll to be turned into separate curls. The two photographs are posed by Eleanor Parker who is appearing in "Mission to Moscow".

"It's Our War Too..."

"We enlisted for three distinctly different reasons . . . Joan wanted to do her bit and help bring Harry home sooner . . . Barbara says frankly her chief reason was adventure and travel . . . I joined up because I realized that this is just as much my war as anybody's. They were all good reasons.

"Once we got on active duty, we had a new appreciation of why women should enlist. The simple fact is that there are thousands of jobs in the Services which women could — and should — be doing".

By their ability and devotion to duty, the 25,000 women already in Canada's Armed Forces have more than proven their right to take their place beside their fighting brothers. But many times that number of women must be enlisted if women are to do their share in this total *war.*

Women don't require *special* qualifications to enlist in Canada's Armed Forces. If you are between the ages of 18 and 45 (50 in some cases) and are in good health, there's a place waiting for you. Go to any recruiting Centre and talk it over.

WRCNS • CWAC • RCAF

Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service — Canadian Women's Army Corps — Royal Canadian Air Force

THE OTHER PAGE

Who Called Who a Liar?

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

DURING the election campaign, as you may remember, Captain Roy Brown made (or did not make) a public statement that Colonel George Drew was a "brilliant lawyer, liar and talker". As soon as the speech appeared in print Captain Brown sat right down and wrote to the morning paper which supports Colonel Drew disclaiming the use of the word "liar". The morning paper published the letter along with an editorial note saying in so many words that Captain Brown did *so* call Colonel Drew a liar. Captain Brown wrote back hotly saying he had *not* called the Colonel a liar and besides the morning paper had changed the wording of his disclaimer. The morning paper promptly published the second disclaimer and along with it another dignified editorial pointing out that what Captain Brown had said in the first place was that Colonel Drew was a "brilliant lawyer, liar and talker."

Altogether, what with the denials, repetitions, and stately editorial rebukes the phrase about Colonel Drew being a brilliant lawyer, liar and talker could hardly have had gaudier publicity if it had been put in neon lighting. By the time the uproar died down no one was very clear about whether the Captain had actually called the Colonel a liar or not. The important thing was that he had got the idea across in three or four editions and half a million copies. When you allow three readers to a copy that's a respectable amount of coverage for one simple case of name-calling.

THE whole incident makes quite a fascinating study in the Disclaimer Technique in political warfare. When you employ the Disclaimer Technique you don't have to invent a rumor; you just have to deny it. In fact the Disclaimer Technique is at its best when it emphatically denies a rumor that never existed in the first place. As compared with the mud-slinging or innuendo types of campaigning, the Disclaimer Technique has everything— dignity, class, a free pass to the Letters to the Editor column, and complete immunity from legal action.

When a mud-slinging campaigner wants to make a point he finds great difficulty breaking into respectable print and usually has to fall back on the more deplorable journals in some such note as this: "What prominent member of the Progressive Conservative Party (or the Liberal Party or the C.C.F.) spends his Saturday nights shooting crap at a clip joint on the Lake Shore Road; and what does he use for dough?"

In contrast to this, observe the high-toned, Letters-to-Junius literary style evolved through the use of the Disclaimer Technique.

"To the Editor, The People's Voice.

"Dear Sir: In times like this when the future of democracy is at stake it is imperative that the public be informed of the false and despicable methods now being employed to discredit one of our foremost public citizens and destroy our faith in the political integrity of a great party.

"In some circles the rumor is being deliberately spread that a distinguished member of the C.C.F. (or the Progressive Conservative or the Liberal Party) has been seen gambling at a certain illicit Lakeshore resort. This malicious scandal has been further adumbrated by the libelous report that in the pursuance of this pastime the individual in question has actually been using party funds for illegitimate purposes.

"I am not personally acquainted with the candidate involved but I feel it my duty to expose this piece of cheap and knavish political trickery.

"Yours for British Fair Play,
"(signed) Joseph E. Doakes."

IT IS a great help, if you can manage it, to throw in a Latin tag or quotation when using the Disclaimer Technique. This impresses the editor and helps to confuse the reader. Example:

"Dear Sir: I am not a member of the C.C.F. but I feel it my duty as a public-spirited citizen to expose an infamous canard which is being circulated sub rosa among the electorate; viz. that if the C.C.F. should come into power it intends not only to seize all our natural resources but to *nationalize Canadian Womanhood* in order to augment the birth-rate!

"When such malicious misstatements are allowed to gain credence the whole fabric of our democracy is threatened. Facilis Descensus Averni!

"Yours for a better and safer democracy,
"(signed) Joe E. Doakes."

The use of the Disclaimer Technique, or hidden-ball-play, isn't of course confined to the political field. If you happen to have the knack it can be used just as effectively in personal or social relationships. Example:

"I, Joseph E. Doakes, wish emphatically to deny the rumor recently circulated that I will not be held responsible for debts contracted in my name by my wife, Maybelle Doakes."

This puts Mr. Doakes completely in the clear, as far as Mrs. Doakes is concerned. At the same time it can be depended on to leave a residue of doubt in the minds of the local merchants. Mrs. Doakes' furrier, you may be sure, will think twice before he puts down to Mr. Doakes' account the eight-skin-mink neckpiece that Mrs. Doakes has had her eye on.

THE method is of course invaluable in dealing with neighborhood nuisances or disturbances. For example:

"Dear Mrs. Finkle: This is just a friendly line to warn you that a letter is being circulated and will probably reach you (anonymously) concerning your dog Tinker who (it is claimed) is in the habit of opening garbage cans and spreading their contents about the lawns. I am therefore writing you to disclaim any part in this communication. Please believe me when I tell you that I personally would never connect myself with any such degrading practice as anonymous letter writing.

"Sincerely yours,
"(signed) Maybelle Doakes."

You can probably think up any number of ingenious uses of the Disclaimer Technique for yourself. The above, however, must not be taken as an endorsement of any of them or of the technique itself. In fact, I, the writer, wish emphatically to deny that I had any political or personal motive in adumbrating the above but have merely, as a public-spirited citizen set it down in the interests of a better and safer democracy.

The latest picture by Frederick Steiger, the Saskatoon artist, is the portrait of an immigrant woman of the Western prairies in her Old-World Sunday garb reading the Sacred Book. He calls it "The Eternal".

at EATON'S

TUXEDO TREND

Starred in EATON'S *Early Presentation of Winter Coats!*

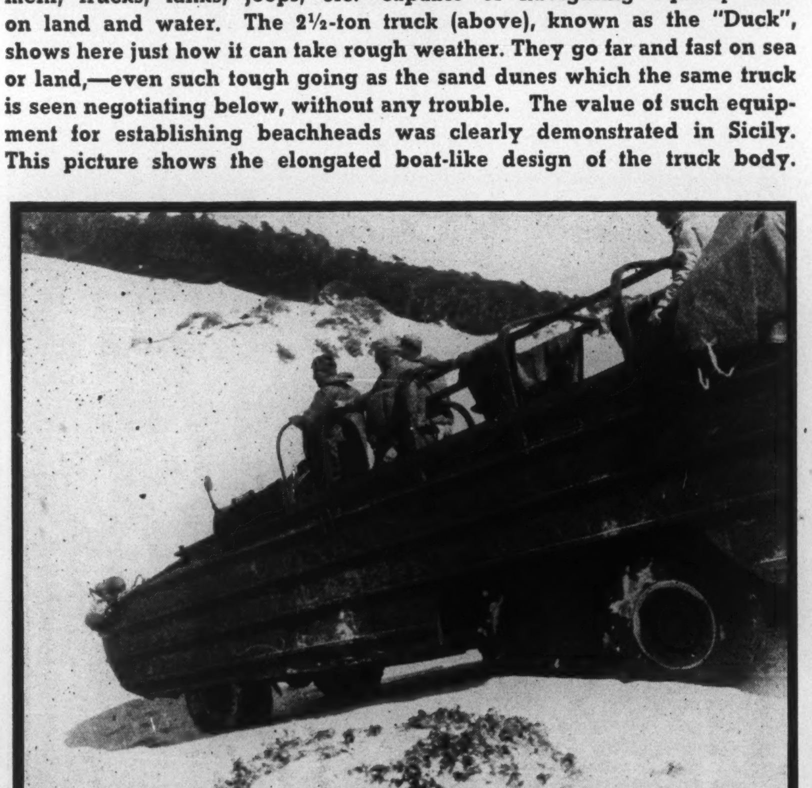
This sleek tuxedo-front style in smooth-green wool with lynx dyed white fox . . . is a beauty picked at random from the farsighted preview of Winter Coat Fashions at EATON'S! Size 14, price each 225.00.

COAT SALON—MAIN STORE, FOURTH FLOOR

T. EATON CO LIMITED

Canada Presents Her Own Clearing-House Plan

Allied invasion forces in Sicily sprang a surprise on the Axis by employing for the first time on a large scale, new amphibian motor equipment, trucks, tanks, jeeps, etc.—capable of navigating equally well on land and water. The 2½-ton truck (above), known as the "Duck", shows here just how it can take rough weather. They go far and fast on sea or land,—even such tough going as the sand dunes which the same truck is seen negotiating below, without any trouble. The value of such equipment for establishing beachheads was clearly demonstrated in Sicily. This picture shows the elongated boat-like design of the truck body.



When they head into the surf like the two amphibian trucks (below) shown during manoeuvres on the Pacific Coast, it becomes difficult to recognize them as land vehicles, except for the tell-tale tire at the rear.

BY B. K. SANDWELL

Canadian monetary experts have turned out a compromise scheme between the Bancor and the Unitas which looks as if it might provide an excellent get-together ground for the British and Americans.

One of its best features is a plan for the "rationing" of "scarce" currencies, which allows nations in need of such currencies to penalize imports from the country in question without violating the most-favored-nation treaties.

Member countries must abandon all restriction on foreign exchange transactions except those which are for the control of capital movements, and "multiple currency" schemes are barred.

WRITING in the issue of May 15 under the heading of "The Bancor and the Unitas," I observed that the differences between the two (British and United States) schemes for the establishment of an international clearing-house for balance-of-trade payments "should not be incapable of being ironed out." I had a feeling at that time that the position of Canada in relation to the two greater nations might enable Canadians to take an important part in the ironing process; but I should not have ventured to prophesy that our financial pundits would get on the job so rapidly and so efficiently as they have done in the "Tentative Draft Proposals of Canadian Experts for an International Exchange Union" which were tabled in Parliament early this month.

Essentials May Live

It is too early to know what effect these proposals will have on the attitude of the gold-holding Americans and the international-financial-machinery-holding British who will obviously have to do the final determining; but it seems more than possible that the essentials of the Canadian scheme will be preserved in whatever machinery is ultimately set up to perform this most important of all postwar readjustment tasks.

The fundamental premise of all three schemes is that when there is no supply of international money, *adequate in amount and adequately distributed*, for the financing of international trade, such trade will tend to be carried on by means of bilateral arrangements, under which a country possessing a surplus of gold will make its own separate deals with individual countries to supply them with purchasing power to buy its own goods, and other countries left out of these arrangements will speedily find themselves reduced to barter, or to a more or less autarkic (self-contained) economy. This was the actual condition of a large part of the world during the inter-war period. It is universally recognized as disastrous to economic efficiency and to international harmony.

It is well known that the present distribution of the world's gold supply and also of the world's security holdings (another important means of international payments) is as remote as possible from what would be required for the easy financing of international trade. It is the object of all the various schemes to make credit freely available between nations without resort to bilateral deals. The conditions governing the extension of such credit must be largely determined by the authorities in charge of the proposed international machinery—not so much by judging individual situations at particular moments, as by laying down general conditions under which credit will automatically be supplied. Obviously such conditions will not in-

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Controls in the Post-War

BY P. M. RICHARDS

GOOD war news has given a new reality to planning for the post-war. Maybe the day is not far off when we shall have to turn from theorizing to fact and action. So far most of the planning has been on Social Security and make-work schemes to provide immediate post-war employment; little consideration has been given to what is, after all, the most essential and most fundamental of all post-war requirements, which is to find out how to make the free enterprise system work well despite the burdens of high taxation and bureaucratic interference it will assuredly have to carry after the war. (No matter how big our regard for Russia, this column is convinced that the North American continent will still have a free enterprise economy after the war, not because the money barons or the big interests want it that way, but because the mass of Canadians and Americans are, above all, free-enterprise-minded.)

Bureaucratic interference is still bureaucratic interference no matter how generally constructive the bureaucracy's aims may be. The individual enterprise can be choked to death by plans designed to advance the common good; this wartime has provided numberless instances of that. Planners often forget that free enterprise, especially in its formative stages, is a tender thing, easily hurt or killed. There will be many fields for the development of new enterprise after the war; we must consciously do our best to see that it has a chance to grow.

Peace Will Bring Its Problems

The fact that so much private enterprise can survive and even make headway in wartime, despite regimentation, restrictions and high taxes, does not prove that it can do as well in peace; in wartime business is assured of a market for all it produces, and government-fixed prices and subsidies make the return to business sufficient to assure continued operation. But in peacetime, presumably, there will be no certain market; government will not have the same interest in keeping individual businesses alive. In the new and difficult conditions of peace, individual enterprise will have to swim unaided or sink.

Because wartime business conditions are so largely artificial, no one now knows just what the effects of regimentation and restriction are. Business itself doesn't know to what extent governmental direction in wartime has affected its ability to move vigorously into peacetime production and provide the wanted volume of employment. Across the border a study in this field is about to be undertaken by the Brookings Institution of Washington, at the request of the Senate Committee on Post-war Planning. Its findings should be of just about equal concern to government and business in Canada. Perhaps Dr. James's Advisory Committee on Reconstruction has already occupied itself with this. Anyway, we can't have too much factual information on the subject; it's certain that the relations of government and business will exert, for good or ill, an enormous influence on post-war conditions.

Government will necessarily play a big part after the war in shaping conditions affecting business because the public apparently makes Social Security a No. 1 peace aim, and it's certain that Social Security won't work without reasonably full employment and maintenance of a high national income. Government can work most constructively to this end by seeking to establish and maintain trade relationships with other countries that encourage the largest possible flow of trade and by exercising restraint in taxation.

Use Controls Constructively

A secondary and less constructive means of sustaining employment—mainly to be resorted to when trade and employment decline for any reason—will be public works programs, but it should be recognized that the more the government succeeds in maintaining sound trade and fiscal policies, the less will it have to turn to the economically-questionable expedient of public works. The Old Guard die-hards who now inveigh against any continuance of government controls after the war might well save their breath and devote themselves instead to bringing about the employment of governmental powers in a manner calculated to increase the production and widen the distribution of goods and services.

Since Social Security must break down in any prolonged and severe business depression, a major government responsibility in the post-war is to prevent depression. And since Canada depends so largely on foreign trade, conditions in that field must greatly affect the domestic situation. But apart from that the government can do much to promote healthy business conditions at home by pursuing policies which encourage individual enterprise, initiative and invention, by refraining from governmental competition with private enterprise, and by admitting the principle that in a national economy based on the private enterprise system, the state should engage in no activity that can be carried on as well or better by private enterprise.

Post-war business, if it is sensible, will not oppose all regulation; it will rather seek to make regulation serve as a constructive force. By so doing it will do much to re-establish itself in public regard and to bring about a relationship between government and business that will promote business confidence in the future and thereby the investment of the "risk" capital needed to provide employment and open up the new avenues of progress.

H. A. CADIEUX, Montreal, acting chief, department of investigation, Canadian Pacific Railway, who was elected president of the Chief Constables Association of Canada at the final session of the annual convention held at the Royal York Hotel. Mr. Cadieux has twice been acting chief of the department of investigation in the 30 years he has spent with the company.

Everything's so handy at the ROOSEVELT

Business districts, fashionable shopping centers, Broadway theatres, Radio City . . . By making the Roosevelt your New York headquarters you obtain a perfect combination of efficiency and pleasure . . . appetizing meals, hospitable service . . . Attractive rooms with bath from $4.50.

Walter Perner and his Orchestra in the ROOSEVELT GRILL
Dinner Dancing nightly except Sundays

25% reduction on room rates to men in the Armed Forces

HOTEL ROOSEVELT
MADISON AVE. AT 45th ST., NEW YORK
BERNAM G. HINES, Managing Director
Direct Entrance to Grand Central Terminal

Gold and Dross

Your money is important. That is why each week in "Gold and Dross" we tell you what and what not to invest it in. And we try to do it as sagaciously and as expertly as possible. This requires patient and painstaking investigation and careful judgment, but the sound reputation of "Gold and Dross" built up over a number of years—more than we care to remember—has justified our effort and been our reward.—The Publishers.

SATURDAY NIGHT
The Canadian Weekly

clude the demand that it be expended on the purchase of goods from any one particular nation; the whole object of the schemes is to ensure to the debtor the power of free choice in the spending of the credit that he can properly obtain. At the same time safeguards have to be provided to ensure that such credit is not used, to quote the Canadian "Proposals", "as a device to cover up basically unsound positions", and large facilities for the examination of the economic position of member countries have to be insisted upon.

The Canadian scheme begins its compromising between the British and American schemes with the very name of the international currency. It has neither a Bancor nor a Unitas; it follows the British in using a two-syllable word; it follows the Americans in using the root-word Unit, but without a suffix. The Unit is 137 1/7 grains fine gold, not to be changed except by four-fifths vote. Voting power depends on the country's quota, which in turn depends on "a formula which will give due regard to factors such as international trade, national income, and holdings of gold and foreign exchange convertible into gold." Even this formula may be dodged by "a special assessment" when it is found inappropriate. The quota is to be paid up in cash, of which a minimum of 15 per cent must be gold and the balance national currency; but the gold may be sold by the Union to needy nations in order to enable them to meet this requirement, and they presumably pay for it in their own currency. The Union has the right to borrow additional domestic currency from member nations up to half their quota when its holdings run short (owing to excessive sales to other countries to enable them to make settlements), but the lending country can demand repayment of such loans on thirty days' notice, which means of course that the Union must put pressure on other members to secure from them either gold or the scarce currency—either of which they can of course obtain from the scarce-currency country itself by selling it goods or securities in excess of their own purchases from it.

But this running-short of the Union in its holdings of a scarce currency is rendered unlikely by the strict limitations on the purchases of foreign currencies by any member nation. When the Union has too little of the currency of one country, it follows that it has too much of the currencies of some others. This situation gives the Union large rights of inquiry into the situation of the country which has put in too much of its own currency — has bought too much of the currencies of other countries. The Union can moreover require such a country to put limitations on its outward capital movements, in order to lessen its demand for foreign exchange.

Key Provision

The key provision in the program for the Union is VI, 1, that "each member country shall, on request of the Union, sell to the Union, for its local currency or for foreign currencies which it needs, all gold and foreign exchange it acquires in excess of the amounts held immediately after joining the Union." The gold and foreign exchange thus bought by the Union from countries with an excess (for it obviously would not buy from countries with a shortage of gold even if they began to increase their holdings) will become available for sale to poorer countries in exchange for their own currencies.

The second key provision is VI, 2, which provides that when a country by reason of heavy exports of goods or of tokens of indebtedness, has drawn down its quota of domestic currency in the Union by 75 per cent, the Union, in order to increase the supply of such scarce currency (scarce for the purposes of other member countries) shall arrange with that country (in cooperation with the appropriate agencies) a program of foreign capital investment or repatriation of foreign capital held by it, and may sell foreign exchange to facilitate such capital movements. This means that the country with an excess of exports will take payment in promises-to-pay, becoming a long-term creditor instead of a demand creditor against the poorer countries.

When the drawing-down of the Union's supply of a member's currency has reached 85 per cent of the quota, the Union is required to report to that member country recommending methods by which the situation may be remedied, in regard to "monetary and fiscal policies, exchange rates, commercial policy and international investment." The sovereign power to ignore such recommendations is of course not impaired.

Fund of 8 Billions

The total fund of the Union will ultimately consist of eight billion dollars, of which not less, and probably a great deal more, than 15 per cent, or 1.2 billions, will be gold. The proportions of the other currencies in the fund should not at any time vary greatly from those established when they were originally paid in, for the whole object of the management is to iron out the violent fluctuations in the movements of gold and credit between countries, by making them all pass through a single channel and applying controls whenever a movement becomes excessive in either direction. Seasonal changes are of course to be expected; Canada for example piles up a large foreign credit in the months when the wheat crop moves to market, and spends it during the succeeding months; but such seasonal changes within the limits of fifty per cent of the nation's quota are normal and will cause no disturbance.

A most important limitation is that no member country shall be a net purchaser of foreign exchange from the Union so long as its holdings of gold and convertible currencies (holdings both private and official) exceed its quota. This simply means that such a country cannot collect in gold for any excess of exports, and will have to accept payment in foreign goods or foreign securities.

The Canadian plan includes a most ingenious scheme for the rationing of scarce currencies (scarce outside of the issuing country because of excessive exports of goods or because of excessive collections upon foreign debt account), which should tend to prevent panic competition for the purchase of such currencies and to ensure their distribution at the normal rate of exchange among the countries which have the most urgent need of them. When a currency is being rationed, it is provided that other member countries may impose restrictions on imports from the scarce-currency country without being regarded as infringing the most-favored-nation treaties.

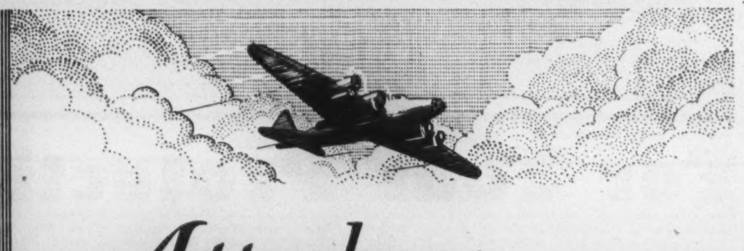
Except on a proposal to change the gold value of the Unit, there seems to be no reservation, in the Canadian plan, of a veto power to any single country. This change requires a four-fifths vote, and there would probably be at least two countries either of which could poll more than a one-fifth vote. Member countries can depreciate their own currency, under certain conditions, by 5 per cent without special authorization, and would apparently require only a majority vote to repeat this operation a second or third time.

No Exchange Restrictions

Member countries are to undertake to abandon all restrictions on foreign exchange transactions with other member countries except those which are for the control of capital movements; not to enter into bilateral exchange clearing arrangements nor engage in multiple currency practices (presumably such things as the blocked marks and tourists' marks of Germany), to furnish all required information, and to "give careful consideration to the views of the Union" on any monetary or economic policies which might cause disequilibrium in international payments.

Members of the Social Credit party should note that there is no invasion of the sovereign powers of the member state; all the obligations accepted are contractual, and can be escaped by withdrawal from membership at any time, with no other penalty than loss of the benefits of membership and a slight delay in the collection of the sums due to the withdrawing country from the Union.

A new scheme of liaison between officers of the R.A.F. and the Merchant Navy is helping the work of Channel convoys and their protection. The skippers go for flights and in turn R.A.F. officers take trips in the cargo ships they protect. In this way each gets a realistic idea of the other's work and closer co-operation is effected. In the above photograph the men who go "down to the sea in ships" are getting a bird's eye view of the tactical lineup of the convoy spread out on the sea just below. Much of the responsibility for the safety of the individual ship in convoy is dependent upon the common-sense seamanship of the individual skipper, many of whom now approach Navy standards of precision and often do wonders with balky vessels. Seen from the air it becomes quite clear why the ships in a convoy while executing their zig-zag turns to avoid torpedoing must all do the same thing at the same time. Meanwhile under the new scheme, airmen sail while skippers fly. The two airmen shown below on the deck of a cargo ship are seeing what a convoy looks like from sea level. They were keenly interested in the convoy's movements as it passes through the Channel.



Attack—

Final Sequence of Orderly Preparation

VICTORIES are not being won these days by impetuous and haphazard manoeuvres. Back of wise attacks lie definite, quickly-available information, carefully-planned strategy and the implements of men and materiel to make them successful.

Attacking business problems effectually requires these same preliminaries of planning and organization. Is your office equipped to create that harmony, coordination and "finger-tip" control essential to the successful crowning of your efforts?

A survey of your office armour may reveal a drag, a snag or a loophole. Repair it *now.*

MAKERS SINCE 1888

FILING SYSTEMS AND OFFICE EQUIPMENT

THE OFFICE SPECIALTY MFG. Co. LIMITED

Head Office and Factories: NEWMARKET, Ont.

Branch Stores in Canadian Cities from Coast to Coast.

GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION SECURITIES

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889
TORONTO
Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver Victoria
New York London, Eng.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

OUTLOOK FOR GOLD

Editor, Gold & Dross:

In spite of the remarks heard that gold will not have the same influence after the war as before, it seems to me that as long as Britain and the U.S.A. own the present stock and sources of gold, this metal will continue to be the basis of our monetary system. I am enclosing a list of mining stocks and would appreciate your opinion on them as holds for higher prices.

—D.E.J., London, Eng.

I fully agree with you, and have consistently maintained that gold, the age old standard for money the world over, can be expected to retain its value in international exchange, and play a very important part in the post-war rehabilitation. In fact, many believe that post-war adjustments of currencies will result in a sharp upturn in the price. I am also in accord with your comments that as long as the United States has the largest portion of the world's supply, and while Great Britain and her Dominions are the largest producers, it is only natural they should desire to maintain the present position of gold.

Suggestions for the international currency arrangements of the post-war world were recently published by the British and United States' governments and both of them find, as the editor of the *Economist*, London, tersely states . . . "a place for gold as the ultimate measure of international value." And to give the United States view, the New York *Sun* in commenting recently on the upturn in gold stocks remarked . . . "It is the best possible proof that no matter what the currency managers say, the world is not going to give up gold as a base for its currencies." Leading mining men have been almost universal in expressing the belief that the value of gold will be paramount in the post-war period of reconstruction. Further strengthening the bright future that can be envisioned for the yellow metal is the suggestion that the Canadian government has been acquiring it and the assumption here is that this adds support to those who anticipate higher prices for the metal. While our governing bodies are not doing anything to help the industry at present, in fact, the opposite, Mr. Mackenzie King made it clear last fall that the decision to curtail gold mining in Canada did not indicate a lack of confidence by the government in gold or the future of the gold mining industry.

While it is true that gold producers are not having easy going just now, due to shortage of labor, lack of supplies and heavy taxation, in fact, the demand for all possible gold has been relegated to second place for the time being, I do not think anybody would be making a mistake in accumulating selected gold stocks for the long-term range and believe such action should prove highly profitable.

I would not advise making any change in your present holdings and personally regard such stocks as Kerr Addison, San Antonio, Macassa,

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND of New York Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, is now regarded as having entered a zone of distribution. Evidence is lacking that the SEVERAL MONTHS advance has reached a point of culmination, although action of the immediate future deserves careful study. See below.

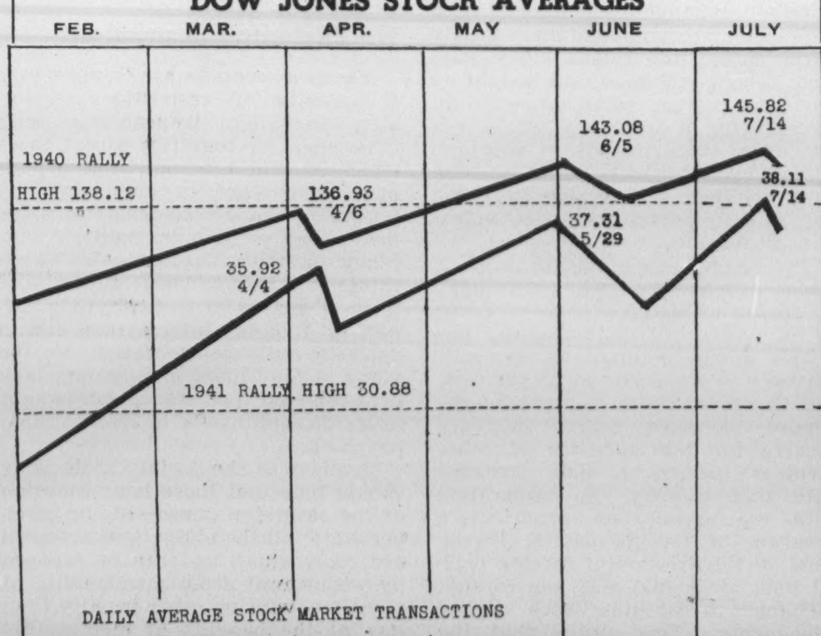
WATCH FOR SIGNS OF REVERSAL OF TREND

There is no current evidence that the price irregularity under way since July 14 is other than the usual restricted correction that follows a minor advance such as that which ran over the ensuing 25 trading days. This decline has been characterized by relatively light volume and diminution in daily range as weakness has progressed. If this assumption be correct, there should be witnessed, in due course, an attempt on the part of both averages to hurdle the July 14 closes, which were 38.11 on the rails, 145.82 on the industrials. Entrance of both averages into new high ground on any such rally would be subject to favorable interpretation as respects the short-term.

Stated otherwise, the burden of proof is still on the bears as to the fifteen-month advance having ended. Nevertheless, the move, in point of amplitude as well as duration, has now proceeded far enough as to raise serious question as to how much farther it can travel. Accordingly, daily and weekly action of the market demands continuing close scrutiny as to the appearance of evidences indicative of a reverse trend. Among such evidences are to be included (1) entrance of one average into new high territory accompanied by failure of the other average, after a reasonable period of testing, to follow suit; (2) a downward zigzag pattern in the minor movement, as reflected in a rally where one or both averages fail to enter new high ground and then both decline below the point from which the rally started, with volume climbing as the decline proceeds; (3) heavy volumes at a peak point with the two averages failing to make price progress over a period of days.

Pending positive technical evidence that price reversal to a downward direction has been witnessed, we see no reason to sell stocks on weakness, but would use periods of strength for partial liquidation of stocks that have displayed extreme price advance.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



INVESTMENT SECURITIES

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY, LIMITED
38 King Street West, Toronto
Branches in the principal cities of Canada

THE WESTERN SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
HEAD OFFICE—WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
BRANCH OFFICES:
AGENCY BUILDING - - - - EDMONTON, ALBERTA
211A EIGHTH AVE. W. - - - - CALGARY, ALBERTA
McCALLUM HILL BLDG. - - - - REGINA, SASK.
411 AVENUE BUILDING - - - - SASKATOON, SASK.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

HIRAM WALKER-GOODERHAM & WORTS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 94

A quarterly dividend of 25¢ a share has been declared on the outstanding no par value Cumulative Dividend Redeemable Preference Stock of this Company, payable Wednesday, September 15, 1943 to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, August 13.

DIVIDEND NO. 95

A dividend of $1.00 a share has been declared on the outstanding no par value Common Stock of this Company payable Wednesday, September 15, 1943 to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, August 13.

By Order of the Board,
FLETCHER RUARK,
Secretary.
Walkerville, Canada
July 9, 1943.

BANK OF MONTREAL
ESTABLISHED 1817

DIVIDEND NO. 321

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st July, 1943.

By Order of the Board
B. C. GARDNER,
General Manager.

Montreal, 20th July, 1943.

For Your Protection

All authorized salespersons for this publication carry a credential card like that shown below. Usually it will be shown without a request; make sure you see it before you pay a subscription. It must show an unexpired date, and be filled in as marked in the small sample below.

Furthermore, all authorized salespersons carry the publishers' **printed** receipt forms; these are good only for the publication **printed** thereon, when paid for at the full **printed** subscription prices. When you pay a representative carrying an unexpired credential, and receive an official receipt showing that you have paid the full subscription price for this publication as printed on receipt or credential, you take absolutely no risk. We guarantee fulfilment of the contract.

SATURDAY NIGHT

THIS CREDENTIAL EXPIRING AN UNEXPIRED DATE SHOULD APPEAR HERE **,1943, AUTHORIZES**
SALESMAN'S NAME SHOULD APPEAR HERE whose signature appears below, to solicit and accept subscriptions for the publication PRINTED hereon, at the prices and upon the basis printed upon our official receipt form.—**Not good after expiry date shown above.**

THIS FORM OF CREDENTIAL APPROVED AND COPYRIGHTED BY ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN CIRCULATION EXECUTIVES 137 WELLINGTON ST. W. TORONTO 1940

AUTHORIZED PUBLICATION
Not Official Unless Printed
SATURDAY NIGHT

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES
Canada and Newfoundland
Great Britain, British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates
1 year — $3.00
2 years — 5.00
3 years — 7.00
All other countries $4.00 per annum.
No long term rates outside Canada and Newfoundland.

John F. Foy
GENERAL CIRCULATION MANAGER

MAKE SURE SIGNATURES APPEAR ON THESE LINES

BRANCH MANAGER'S SIGNATURE

REPRESENTATIVE'S SIGNATURE
(See that signature above corresponds with that on your receipt)

CONSOLIDATED PRESS LTD., TORONTO

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

PLAN AHEAD

The government of Canada has announced plans to finance much of the war expenditure out of current revenue. War taxes of various sorts are being imposed. To meet them the first step is to save systematically. Open an account with this Corporation and be ready when the government calls.

2% on Savings—Safety Deposit Boxes $3 and up —Mortgage Loans.

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $62,000,000

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

COMMON DIVIDEND

On July 21st, 1943, a quarterly dividend of $2.00 (Canadian funds) per share was declared on the common stock of this company, payable September 5th, 1943. to shareholders of record at the close of business, August 12th, 1943.

21st July 1943
J. A. DULLEA,
Secretary

NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines, Limited, payable September 15, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 13, 1943.

By order of the Board,
J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.

Toronto, July 21, 1943.

HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NUMBER 373

A regular dividend of 1% has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 12th day of August, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 29th day of July, 1943.

DATED the 22nd day of July, 1943.
P. C. FINLAY,
Secretary.

KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 19

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the company, payable in Canadian funds on August 28th, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on July 30th, 1943.

By Order of the Board.
G. A. CAVIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario,
July 24th, 1943.

WHEN PEACE ROLLS AROUND

MacLeod-Cockshutt, Lamaque, East Malartic, Aunor, Malartic Gold Fields, Madsen, McKenzie, Beattie and Leitch, among those having really interesting possibilities for the time when conditions are normal again.

DRYDEN PAPER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What prospect is there, in your opinion, for dividends on Dryden Paper Company shares in the reasonably near future? Will the report for the present fiscal year be as good as the last one?

—*R. L. A., North Bay, Ont.*

Shareholders of Dryden Paper Co., Ltd., were told at the last annual meeting that while capital expenditures had put the mills back in excellent condition, the company's cash position had been neglected and that it was now the aim of the management to improve this situation before turning the small amount of surplus over to shareholders in dividends. It was pointed out that the company was one of the few paper companies that had continued to pay interest on its bonds and reduce its funded debt in the past ten or twelve years and that over the last several years the bond indebtedness has been reduced by about a half million dollars and now stands at $1,062,000.

The new high record in output and operating profits established for the year ended September 30, 1942, can hardly be maintained during the present fiscal year. This is not on account of any slackening of demand for the company's main products, kraft paper, nor for the surplus sulphate pulp it has for sale. For in both departments the demand continues as strong as ever, most of the sulphate pulp not used in making kraft paper being shipped to the United States, a condition that has prevailed for many years past. Labor conditions, however, are interfering with output as well as with supplies of pulpwood, a portion of which is bought from farmers, in addition to the cut on the company's own limits.

The company's kraft paper finds a market largely in Western Canada, with a considerable part made up into paper bags for general commercial use, and also for cement containers, under a special process. Most of the surplus sulphate pulp still finds a ready market in the U.S. Last year the demand was so great that the company's mills were able to operate at capacity, 30,000 tons.

AMALGAMATED LARDER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am considering buying some Amalgamated Larder shares for the postwar period. I hear the company has excellent sponsorship. What is your opinion of such a speculation?

—*C. D. H., North Battleford, Sask.*

I regard Amalgamated Larder shares as having interesting speculative appeal for the after war period. As you state the company has excellent management, the financing being done by Noranda Mines, Anglo-Huronian, Ventures and Consolidated Mining & Smelting, who evidently are hoping to secure a duplication of the conditions which made Kerr-Addison such an outstanding mine.

Only exploratory work can be carried out until the end of the war, but the company is assured of sufficient finances to bring the property into production should developments justify such a move. The property consolidates the holdings of Fernland Gold Mines, Cheminis Gold Mines, Sarcee Mines, along with other claims. Favorable indications have been secured from diamond drilling on some of the claims in the group, while on the Cheminis property, ore reserves are estimated at over 321,000 tons, valued at approximately $1,900,000.

NIAGARA WIRE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Can you give me a brief picture of the earnings and general financial condition of Niagara Wire Weaving Co., Ltd? The shares have been recommended to me. Thanks.

—*J. D. E., Owen Sound, Ont.*

While earnings of Niagara Wire Weaving Co., Ltd., have fallen off with the reduced volume of paper production during the past year, the company carries into this declining phase of its business a considerable improvement in liquid position which has been built up in recent years. In the four years since March 31, 1939, net working capital has been increased from $614,018 to $780,131, and the ratio of current assets to current liabilities has improved from 6.1 to 1 to 7.2 to 1. After an increase in depreciation reserve from $411,715 to $528,649 and the payment of $6.60 a share in dividends, the equity per share of capital stock has risen from $8.81 to $10.15.

The improvement in net working capital, moreover, has been largely represented by prime liquid assets. Combined cash and marketable securities (at book value) were increased from $264,849 to $390,119, the March 31, 1943 book value of investments of $123,941 being substantially below their market value of $219,668. In addition, cash value of life insurance rose from $66,551 to $100,363 in the four years. Inventories were increased during the past year from $263,599 to $290,946 and were slightly higher than four years ago. Capital consists solely of 115,000 no par value shares.

ALDERMAC COPPER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Any information you have available as to the present situation at Aldermac Copper Corp., will be welcome. I understand the property is near exhaustion but they are actively seeking a new mine. Has the search met with any success yet?

—*R. A. G., Sherbrooke, Que.*

Yes, Aldermac Copper Corp. has acquired and partly developed a gold-base metal property not far from Sherbrooke. One level has been developed and the shaft now being deepened to establish a second, and given as satisfactory results there as on the first, it is expected the mine will be brought into production as quickly as possible. While it is reported the orebody is not large, as far as base metal orebodies go, a good margin of profit is indicated from the appreciable percentages of copper, lead and zinc in the ore, in addition to which there is gold and silver. The possibility of assistance in capital expenditures from the Canadian or United States government has been mentioned in the event production is decided upon.

Production is expected to continue at the main property until the late summer. The higher price for pyrite improved the company's financial position in the last year, large shipments having been made, some of them from stockpiles of earlier operations.

ST. LAWRENCE CORP.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been advised to purchase some Class "A" preferred of St. Lawrence Corporation, on which, I am told, there are good dividends plus a substantial amount of accumulated arrears. What is the amount of the latter? I understand it is a holding company; what does it hold?

—*P. S. H., Campbellford, Ont.*

With the payment on July 15 of a dividend of 25 cents a share on the 4% class "A" preferred of St. Lawrence Corporation Limited, arrears of dividends on the issue total $16.25 a share. St. Lawrence Corporation is a holding company and is entirely dependent upon dividends received from its subsidiaries for revenues. The company owns 298,107 of the 300,000 total outstanding common shares of Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, 24.81% of the 100,000 shares of Lake St. John Power and Paper Company, and 510,101 shares of the 514,675 shares outstanding of St. Lawrence Paper Mills. In recent years its revenues have been almost entirely from dividends from Brompton. There is no near prospect of dividends from St. Lawrence Paper, as this company has a considerable accumulation of preferred dividends to pay off. Lake St. John has never paid a dividend on its common stock.

Brompton has built up a strong working capital position, but early last year it acquired the assets of Lake Sulphite Company for $500,000 cash and $500,000 general mortgage debenture stock, and committed itself to development expenditures which suggest a probable need for future conservation of cash—and the maintenance of conservative dividend policies—until such time as operations at Lake Sulphite were underway on a profitable basis. Wartime priority problems, however, have forced deferment of development work at the Lake Sulphite properties.

Brompton's report for 1942 reflected operating difficulties resulting from Government price ceiling regulations. Net profit was reduced to $484,693, equivalent to $1.62 per share of the capital stock, as compared with $832,746, or $2.78 a share for 1941.

At the moment, throughout the newsprint industry, profits are on the decline, but with any improvement in price would recover to perhaps an important extent.

PORT COLDWELL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please give me your opinion of the prospects of Port Coldwell Mines & Metals for appreciation in share prices (a) during the war (b) afterward.

—*G.J.H., Saskatoon, Sask.*

I regard Port Coldwell Mines & Metals as having interesting speculative possibilities, due to its holdings of nepheline syenite deposits in Ontario, and the intention to bring the highest grade property into production without delay. A market is already available, I understand, for a large output, and active peacetime as well as war demand for the company's products should be assured.

A large deposit of nepheline syenite on the north shore of Lake Superior is owned by the company and it is estimated over 1,000,000 tons is indicated. The company has been actively investigating the commercial possibilities for the material and has determined its usefulness in certain lines of industry. In the meantime, a most promising deposit of white nepheline syenite, low in iron bearing minerals and grading over 30 per cent in alumina oxide, has been secured near Bancroft, Ontario. A crew is now working on this ground and due to the better grade of the material and greater demand for this type of syenite the intention is to commence production as soon as possible in Eastern Ontario. The Port Coldwell property where the grade is not so high and where a large and more expensive plant will be required, which is not available at present, will be developed as soon as conditions warrant.

Canada, next to Russia, is perhaps the best known source of commercial nepheline syenite. A low iron, high nepheline product is in demand in the ceramic trade to replace potash feldspar now so widely used. Nepheline concentrates will supply various combinations of high grade silica and alumina such as used in the making or rubber, glass, paint, porcelain, vitreous wares, textiles, etc., and in the aluminum chemicals industry, in fact, the industrial uses of nepheline syenite is widening.

As quarrying methods will be used costs should be low and the new property is only about a mile from the railway. The company has capable management and a comfortable cash position is reported. An underwriting agreement is in effect to provide the further funds necessary to proceed with development and production plans.

Ask
those who bought Victory Bonds in 1917, 1918 and 1919

The experience of Canadians who bought Victory Bonds during the first World War is one that may well be remembered to-day.

Those investors will confirm the fact that Victory Bonds provide—in the highest degree—security, marketability and regularity of income.

Buy Victory Bonds and hold them as the foundation of your investment portfolio.

36 King Street West
Toronto
Telephone: ELgin 4321

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

A National Duty—

AN INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY

There is no type of investment available in this country which, from the standpoint of security of principal, attractive interest yield and ready marketability, can compare with **DOMINION OF CANADA BONDS**

Telephone WAverley 3681

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.

15 King Street West, Toronto

When Peace Comes

That's when you will most appreciate your Victory Bonds. They will be capital . . . ready money . . . to spend as you please, or with which to embark upon a business enterprise.

Hold on to your Victory Bonds. Save every dollar you can and get ready to buy more. We shall be glad to fill your order for any amount.

McLEOD, YOUNG, WEIR & COMPANY
LIMITED
Metropolitan Building, Toronto
Telephone: Elgin 0161
Offices at Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Correspondents in New York and London, England.

Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Nash
TORONTO MONTREAL HAMILTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
Chartered Accountants
E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers.
15 Wellington Street West TORONTO

Navy and Air Force Use Emergency "Pigeon Post"

Ships of the Royal Canadian Navy and R.C.A.F. planes on coastal patrol carry homing pigeons to send back word of any trouble if their radios go dead, or on occasions when it is necessary to maintain radio silence. While pigeons have their limitations in that they will not fly in darkness, fog or mist, and must be trained to fly over water, yet for fliers forced down in the sea, or even in places far from human habitation, the homing pigeon is their best method of getting a message out. Pigeons for this purpose have been generously donated by pigeon fanciers across Canada. Recruits qualify as loftmen after two weeks' special schooling. Above: a recruit writes a message and places it in the little tube (below).

Clipping the tube to its leg apparently doesn't disturb the bird at all.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Institutional Advertising Makes Good

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Although life insurance is a co-operative enterprise—entirely so as transacted by mutual companies and predominantly so as carried on by stock companies, there is a tendency in some quarters to regard it, on account of its size and interlocking directorates, as just another big business engaged in the process of making all the money it can for its directors and shareholders.

This attitude is not so noticeable in Canada as in the United States. Public enlightenment as to the real nature of life insurance and the indispensable service it renders in the community is evidently farther advanced in this country, due in no small degree to the steady campaign of educational publicity carried on since 1921 by the associated life insurance companies.

BACK in 1921 the life insurance companies doing business in Canada launched in their associated capacity, a campaign of co-operative or institutional advertising of modest proportions, with the primary object of increasing the sales of life insurance in this country. Having put their hands to the plow in this field of advertising, they have never faltered but have kept it up each year ever since, and have thus reaped the cumulative benefits which flow from regular as opposed to spasmodic advertising.

Not only have they kept up their institutional advertising but they have considerably expanded its scope and usefulness. One of its functions now is as a vehicle through which the public may be told what they ought to know in order to distinguish between sound and unsound plans of insurance, and between wise and unwise legislative proposals affecting their interests as policyholders.

There is no doubt that it has also been an important factor in creating a more favorable view of life insurance on the part of those molders of public opinion, the editors of the various newspapers and magazines throughout the country, as is evidenced by the many articles of an appreciative character which have appeared in recent years in contrast to those of a distinctly critical nature which previously were so common. For some time now there has been much less criticism of the business in Canada than in the United States.

More Necessary Now

It is satisfactory to note that this valuable public relations activity is to be continued, as it has become more necessary than ever that during this period of economic and political uncertainty the life insurance business, as well as other branches of insurance, should make increased efforts to see that the people generally are correctly informed as to the true nature of their undertakings.

Good work along this line already stands to the credit of the institutional publicity campaign. During the past year its objectives were well-designed to stress: "(1) The co-operative basis of the life insurance business; (2) Its uniquely democratic character in being privately operated under strict government supervision in the public interest; (3) Its outstanding contributions to war finance on behalf of its policyholders; (4) The response of its home and branch office personnel and its field forces to national war service appeals; (5) Its national importance as an antidote to inflation; (6) Its persisting security under all forms of national and international extremes—war, panic, depression, epidemic."

That these publicity messages of an informative nature reached the four million life insurance policyholders, other millions of beneficiaries, and the general public is shown by the fact that they appeared in the daily newspapers throughout the country, and also in the leading weekly papers and all A.B.C. farm and financial publications, as well as in women's magazines during the latter half of the year. As these messages were couched in simple language which the average person could easily understand, appeared in very attractive form, and carried a human interest appeal, they were well calculated to get the attention of a very large number of readers. The total circulation of all publications used was about, 4,500,000, while the total number of messages carried to readers was over 40,000,000.

Powerful Instrument

There can be no question that institutional advertising furnishes a powerful instrument for bringing about a better understanding by the public of the insurance business, what it is and what it means to the individual and to the community from an economic and social standpoint. The more the rank and file of the people know the facts about the real nature of insurance as a free enterprise institution, the more interested they will become in maintaining it in the form in which it has been developed to its present high state of efficiency and which has enabled it to furnish a steadily improving service at a steadily decreasing cost, instead of permitting its administration to be turned over to the dead hand of government through nationalization or socialization of the business.

While it is true that every business and financial institution, whether established on the capital stock or mutual or the so-called non-profit system, is organized and conducted with the object of making a satisfactory return to those engaged in it by way of dividends, salaries or wages, there are some enterprises whose operations are more distinctly beneficial than others not only to their individual customers but also to the community as a whole. One of these is the life insurance business.

Although it is generally realized that life insurance is a good thing, as shown by the fact that more and more people are coming to depend upon it as a means of providing financial security for their families and for themselves in old age, our legislators are usually disinclined to make any distinction between it and any other kind of business. On the contrary, indeed, it is singled out for special taxation in the way of taxes on premiums, so that, instead of encouraging people to provide social security for themselves and their dependents by this means, the government by such a tax in increasing the cost of life insurance in Canada to the extent of over $4,500,000 per annum.

Thus life insurance policyholders in this country, in addition to paying all the other taxes that other citizens pay, have this added tax burden to shoulder. It is erroneous to conclude that the companies as distinct from the policyholders pay these taxes, because upwards of 80 per cent of the life insurance in force in Canada is on the mutual or participating plan, and these taxes reduce the total amount available as policyholders' dividends, and so increase the net cost of their insurance to that extent.

Discrimination

It seems strange that governments which profess to have the betterment of the lot of each and every citizen as one of their main objectives should discriminate in this way against those who through their own efforts make provision against old age dependency and premature death.

While admitting that, in view of the urgent need of revenue by the government at the present time, the insurance companies must contribute as corporations their fair share of the required revenue by way of taxes on the profits going to shareholders, where there are shareholders, and that policyholders as individual citizens must also contribute their fair share the same as other citizens, there would appear to be no justification for singling out these policyholders for additional taxation, as the life insurance companies do not pay this tax but simply act in this connection as tax collectors for the government. Public enlightenment is needed with respect to this matter—another job for postwar institutional advertising.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, About Insurance:

In October, 1940, I took a policy with the Universal Life Assurance & Annuity Co. of Winnipeg. I have paid the premiums regularly but I have been informed that the company has ceased to operate, but has been taken over by the Great-West Life Insurance Co.

I would appreciate very much if you would advise continuing the premium payments and if so can I expect to collect in full as per the guarantee in the contract.

—M. A. H., Hartney, Man.

As the policy and annuity contracts of the Universal Life Assurance and Annuity Company of Winnipeg, which went out of business last year, were reinsured by the Great-West Life Assurance Company, in co-operation with a number of other Canadian life insurance companies, the holders of these contracts are now amply protected and need have no misgiving as to the terms of their policies and annuities being carried out without fail or as to the prompt payment when due of all sums guaranteed under these contracts. They are in fact in a much better position than they were before the unsuccessful career of the Universal Life was brought to a close.

•

Editor, About Insurance:

I have a friend who is anxious about the security of his fire insurance policies. One is with the First National Insurance Company of America, Seattle, Wash., with head office for Canada at Vancouver, and the other is with the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association, Seattle, Wash., with Canadian head office at Vancouver. I shall be very much obliged if you will advise me as to the position of these companies in respect to payment of claims in this country.

—J. W. W., Kamloops, B.C.

Both the First National Insurance Company of America and the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association are in a sound financial position, are regularly licensed in Canada and have deposits with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. They are safe to do business with, and all claims are readily collectable. In the case of the First National, its business is reinsured with the General Insurance Company of America, with head office at Seattle, Wash., and Canadian head office at Vancouver, which is also regularly licensed in this country and which has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of $439,000 (accepted at $463,110) for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. It is safe to insure with, and all claims are readily collectable. The Government deposit of the First National is $125,000 and that of the Northwestern Mutual $761,000 (accepted at $807,927).

C. K. HIGHMOOR,

Appointed Supervisor, Foreign Department, Head Office, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

Mr. Highmoor joined the staff of The Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1910. He was appointed Accountant of the Foreign Department, Head Office, in 1923 and Assistant Supervisor in 1934.

In November, 1939, Mr. Highmoor joined the staff of the Foreign Exchange Control Board in Ottawa and held the position of Chief of the Foreign Exchange Section, and later, Supervisor of the Approvals Division, in both capacities assisting with the organization of the Board and the handling of Canada's foreign exchange problems.

In January, 1943, Mr. Highmoor was loaned to the Ration Administration of The Wartime Prices and Trade Board for a temporary period and took a major part in the development of that Administration.

He returns to the Bank as Supervisor of the Foreign Department, Head Office.

$1,485,746
DIVIDENDS RETURNED TO POLICYHOLDERS IN 1942

. . . a just reward for full co-operation in the prevention of fire. Let us tell you how *you* may benefit.

Applications for Agencies Invited

NORTHWESTERN
MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

EASTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Imperial Bldg., Hamilton, Ontario
WESTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Randall Bldg., Vancouver, B C.

The Wawanesa
Mutual Insurance Company
—ORGANIZED IN 1896—
Admitted Assets - $3,819,972.11
Surplus - - - - - - 2,014,637.07
—Write for Financial Statement—
Head Office: WAWANESA, Man.
Eastern Office: TORONTO, Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, and Montreal.

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company
TORONTO

Germany Readies For Peace

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The Germans have been steady losers of wars, but they have had better luck with peace.

Inner circles in Germany, Mr. Layton says, are already reconciled to defeat and are making plans to win the peace. One of their moves, which is said to be fully prepared, is a large-scale trade drive, and samples of goods, "Made in Germany" are ready for shipment to post-war markets.

London.

GERMANY, that has lived in sin so many years, knew that in this war she could not hope to accumulate strength, but must match her rate of dissipation with her gains in the field. To that end she devised the blitzkrieg, as the weaker man always develops speed against the superior strength of his adversary. Her opponents, that had lived for so many years in the dreamy and righteous atmosphere of political trust, could hope to increase their strength as the war proceeded, and their immediate endeavors were therefore to withstand the first onslaughts and to prepare feverishly in the factories and fields. What Germany had done in her workshops they knew they must do. The necessity was for time.

In that sense, time was on the side of the Allies. Certainly, the Channel was, for it was a primary means of disappointing Nazi blitz designs and so enabling the accumulative powers of Great Britain to be developed at the greatest speed. Except a lightning stroke succeed in paralyzing the enemy the decision in war must go to the nations which accumulate, and the nations that dissipate must be brought down in defeat. Lightning succeeded with Poland and France, but Germany now sees her own inevitable collapse beginning in earnest.

Literal Starvation

In industry and agriculture the effects are similar. The United Nations have had much to learn from the industrial organization of the Reich, but German industry, made brittle by its dependence on a hitherto unknown degree of integration and by the relative narrowness of the sources from which it drew its fundamental strength, has overstrained itself. Professor Speer, who in 1942 was called in to obtain a still greater rationalization of industry, recently spoke in high terms of the development of arms output. But he was speaking with his tongue in his cheek. Even the tame Nazi must have noticed the curious nature of a comparison between this year and 1941. Why was 1942 missed out? Precisely, of course, because 1942 represented the peak year of German output. A comparison between this year's figures and last year's would bring no comfort to the German people.

The continuing, and accelerating, deterioration of the food position does not assist Nazi dreams. There was much plunder to be lived on in the earlier part of the war. Denmark was made a tributary, Norway was ransacked, the Low Countries and France were forced to feed their conquerors, such of the occupied Russian land as remained useful was harnessed, Poland's plains were ploughed. But all that is mostly gone. The tributaries have dried up, and the manpower does not exist for exploiting the considerable near-virgin agricultural lands in Nazi possession. And there is no further sacrifice to be torn from the conquered. Already there is literal starvation among hundreds of thousands.

Realize War Can't Be Won

It would be wrong to assume that the Germans are not realists. No sane person in Germany now believes that the war can be won by them. It is asserted on the best authority that the peace scene is already set, with its round table, its innocently-faced "Democratic" government. The seductive lines have been learned by heart, and everyone knows his part. The Germans really think that they can ring up the curtain on their little piece at any time, and they think the audience will be appreciative. The High Command perceives that there are degrees in defeat, and will not remove the political impediment of Hitler and his entourage until they have tried every last throw. But defeat is in the air in Germany and everyone there will be choked with it sooner or later.

It is therefore time that the United Nations began to keep a wary eye on manoeuvres which might indicate the methods by which the Germans hope to repeat their past successes in the peace struggle. They are persistent losers of wars, but they have had much better luck with peace. There is not lacking evidence that a big-scale trade drive is already fully prepared, and from neutral sources come reports that samples of goods "Made in Germany" are already prepared and ready for transmission to post-war markets.

The first big export will, of course, be of tears, and the three German bishops nagging at the Pope in the Vatican are the advance salesmen. After tears, hope the Germans, will come toys and textiles, machinery and scientific instruments, glassware, leather goods, and all the rest. Then, hope the Germans, the world will realize that the Germans are good law-abiding people. And the Germans, who, of course, are never defeated in the field, even when their armies run and their generals surrender, might in due course reckon that if only they had modified the Schlieffen Plan a little they might have won the war. Maybe, they'll think, we ought to have another crack at it.

Germany in decline is thinking of Germany again in the ascendant. The job of the United Nations is to assist those natural factors which are embarrassing the Nazis until the whole repulsive edifice is destroyed, and its foundations with it, so that nothing like it can ever be rebuilt. In war we must be bitter. In politics we must be hard. In economics we must be a little less than kind.

News of the Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

POLITICIANS throughout Ontario are vying with each other these days in efforts to secure the friendship of shareholders and employees of the mining companies operating in the northern parts of the province. They are also making efforts to appease those in the mining communities who may have developed rather hostile attitudes toward the provincial government at Toronto as well as the federal government at Ottawa. With the electorate of the province of Ontario going to the polls on August 4, the question generally heard in the mining towns has to do with whether to endorse the record as it exists under the prevailing Liberal government, or whether to vote for opposition candidates. The Progressive Conservative Party, headed by George Drew, is the official opposition in the Ontario legislature and had made this pledge: "Drew strongly opposes the discrimination directed against the gold mining industry, and which has closed down so many gold mines and worked so much unfair hardship upon numerous miners and business people and their families."

•

Machinery for use in the Canadian gold mines is growing increasingly difficult to secure in the United States. This has given rise to a demand that facilities should be provided at the earliest possible date for the manufacture in Canada of all equipment required at these mines. Apart from any question of what may be right or wrong at this particular time, yet it is recognized that the mining industry of Canada is so vital to the welfare of this nation that the question of whether it should operate, or not, should rest with Canadians themselves.

•

Macassa Mines produced $422,288 during the second quarter of 1943. This compared with $618,097 produced during the first quarter of 1942. During the period the mill handled 26,710 tons of ore compared with 36,365 tons in the corresponding period of 1942.

•

Bralorne Mines had an output of $717,524 from 31,158 tons of ore during the second three months of 1943. This compared with $933,240 from 46,690 tons of ore during the corresponding period of 1942.

•

Normally, a carefully managed mine seeks to develop one ton of new ore for each ton taken out, and thus maintain its ore reserves. Now, with men and material scarce, the ton is being taken out but very little new ore is being developed to take its place,—neither will the government at Ottawa hold the normal amount of development capital from taxation pending its utilization in the normal upkeep of the mine. That is another phase of the merciless attitude of the present Canadian government to one of the country's more vital industries.

•

Pickle Crow Gold Mines has been hard hit by the shortage of labor and the difficulty of securing supplies. Output for the first six months of 1943 was $609,967 compared with $1,157,282 during the first half of the preceding year.

•

Leitch Gold Mines continues to treat around 75 tons of ore per day, the feature being the continued richness of the ore. The average rate of recovery throughout 1942 and 1943 has been close to $33 per ton. The output during the three months ended June 30 was $233,272. This was recovered from 6,831 tons of ore for an average of $34.14 per ton.

•

Nickel Offsets plans early shipments of ore. The enterprise is in the Sudbury district and is under the sound and conservative direction of Albert Wende and associates of Buffalo. Sinking to 1130 ft., plus extensive lateral development and diamond drilling has disclosed a large tonnage of commercial ore, unofficially estimated at close to $10,000,000. The ore is of moderate grade and has come to be regarded in mining circles as the beginning of a nickel mine of substantial proportions. No statement has been issued in regard to the extent of the ore shipments soon to begin. However, the prospects of realizing important profit through shipment of ore is not very bright, and the benefits to be gained through such shipments may well simmer down to experience and a greater knowledge of how best to equip Nickel Offsets with its own facilities for smelting its own ore.

Continental Life Elects New Director

Hon. Jacob Nicol, K.C., LL.D.

who has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Continental Life Insurance Company, Head Office, Toronto. Mr. Nicol, whose home is in Sherbrooke, Quebec, is a Director of the Bank Canadienne Nationale and other outstanding Canadian Companies. He occupies a prominent place in Canada's Industrial, Financial and Public Life.

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD
SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD.
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE AND CASUALTY
Robert Lynch Stailing, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO
EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

ESTABLISHED 1906
THE MONARCH LIFE Assurance Company
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

Established 1809
CANADA'S OLDEST INSURANCE COMPANY
THE HALIFAX INSURANCE COMPANY
Cash Capital—$2,000,000.00
HEAD OFFICE HALIFAX, N.S.
Supervisory Office—8 King St. W.—Toronto

THE Casualty Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
E. D. GOODERHAM, President
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director
AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES
IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

YOU PAY THESE TAXES

Direct taxes imposed by the Liberal Government have increased since 1934 from 42 million to 92 million in 1942. In the same period Ontario's net debt has swollen from 358 millions to 495 millions. In the same period the net provincial debt has grown by 137 millions. The budget voted by the legislature to finance Ontario for the current year was 125 millions.

THESE ARE THE COLD FACTS ABOUT THE LIBERAL ADMINISTRATION

WHAT ABOUT THE MUNICIPALITIES?

HERE IS WHAT THE TORONTO STAR SAID:

Feb. 21, 1940

CROSS AND THE MUNICIPALITIES

Hon. Eric Cross has made a bitter attack upon Toronto as a city which refuses to extend its limits, and which has increased its tax rate despite alleged assistance from the provincial government to the extent of $4,200,000 during Mayor Day's term of office. Mr. Cross boasts that between 1934 and 1938 the net debt of the municipalities of Ontario was reduced from $484,000,000 to $400,000,000.

What Mr. Cross seems to need is a supply of facts. The Toronto tax rate of 34.75 mills in 1939 compares with 35.70 mills the year before Mayor Day took office, and with 34.85 mills the year before that. Instead of being up, as Mr. Cross suggests, the rate is down.

It is down, but it would have been up, and very much up, if Toronto had extended its limits, as Mr. Cross seems to think it should have extended them. Everyone knows that. Mr. Cross can hardly be unaware of it.

His mind is busy, however, with the "assistance" which his government has given the municipalities, including a share of the gasoline tax which was less than what they were entitled to, and which the government is now snatching away. He seems to have forgotten all about the municipal income tax which Toronto and other cities collected, and which the Hepburn government took away from them. Mr. Cross should tell what the government took, as well as what the government gave.

Finally, there is the reduction in municipal debt for which Mr. Cross takes credit, and not for the first time. The municipalities of Ontario have reduced their debts by their own efforts. Toronto alone accounts for about $30,000,000 of the reduction up to the end of 1938, and for another $11,000,000 since that time. For Mr. Cross to pat himself on the back for this is an insult to municipal government.

His citation of the splendid decrease in municipal debts does, however, serve one useful purpose. It affords a striking contrast to the increase of approximately $100,000,000 in the province's direct and indirect debt since March 31, 1935. And that is the debt for which Mr. Cross and his colleagues are responsible.

HERE IS WHAT THE LIBERALS SAY:

From a Liberal Campaign Advertisement
Saturday Night
July 24, 1943

SOLVENCY OF THE MUNICIPALITIES RESTORED

By 1934, scores of Ontario Municipalities were in dire financial straits—38 of them bankrupt . . . $108,000,000.00 in default, or over a fifth of the entire municipal debt . . . due partly to the depression, partly due to Conservative Government that added to the Municipalities' burdens.

From 1934 to 1943, the 38 municipalities have been brought out of default, the municipal debt reduced by over $200,000,000.00 and not a dollar of principal lost.

Thanks to the guidance and co-operation of the Liberal Administration, the municipalities are not only solvent once again but are also in a powerful position to meet post-war problems.

And Here's what the Board of Trade Journal said in its June 1943 issue:

"ONTARIO PROVINCIAL TAXATION SOARS"

"REDUCTION OF PROVINCIAL ESTABLISHMENT A WARTIME NECESSITY"

The Progressive Conservative Party looks forward to the future of this great Province with confidence. By its sound progressive platform and faith in its ability to give this Province a good business administration an appeal for support has been offered to the electorate. Your vote, cast for the Progressive Conservative candidate on Wednesday, August 4, will enable George Drew and his followers to fulfill the obligations publicly undertaken in the 22 point programme.

Elect GEORGE DREW Premier

avoid another costly election

VOTE PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE AUG. 4

Published by Progressive Conservative Party of Ontario